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LABOR PARLEY LASHES COURT PLAN FOES

Sitdowns Shut Eleven Detroit Auto Plants

CHRYSLER BALKS UNION ON BARGAINING

65,000 Involved in New Strike Wave—Parley Is Continued

DETROIT, March 8 (UP).—Chrysler Corporation's Highland Park plant was closed by a sitdown strike tonight, bringing to approximately 70,000 the number of automotive workers affected.

By Lawrence Emery
(Daily Worker Michigan Bureau)

DETROIT, Mich., March 8.—Sitdown strikes involving more than 65,000 workers today closed eight plants of the huge Chrysler Corporation and three plants of the Hudson Motor Co., raising Detroit's strike wave to record-breaking levels.

The strike of the Chrysler workers developed almost immediately after the morning sessions of conferences between the management and the U.A.W., which have been in progress since last Monday. Union spokesmen had demanded an answer to the demand for sole bargaining rights. This the corporation flatly rejected, with the strike following.

The Hudson strike was called shortly after noon following collapse of negotiations which have been held intermittently for two weeks. Eleven thousand workers are involved.

Later in the afternoon, the Briggs Mack Avenue plant, making bodies for Chrysler, closed down and sent its 6,500 workers home, because there was "no place to deliver the bodies."

The conference between U.A.W. leaders and Chrysler management continued during the afternoon, but without results.

Parleys will be resumed Tuesday morning, however. In a statement issued at the close of the afternoon session, Richard Frankensteen said the Chrysler Company had "refused to recognize the will of a huge majority of employes in their plants . . . we regret this situation but thought the Chrysler management would be more liberal in their viewpoint."

U.A.W. President Homer Martin, who attended the afternoon conference, also declared: "This strike and the one at the Hudson plant are results of the management's stubborn resistance and unreasonable position concerning the will of

(Continued on Page 6)

FREY TAKES STOOGE BID

Steel Company Union Asks His Aid In Fight on CIO

PITTSBURGH, March 8 (UP).—John P. Frey, president of the Metal Trades Union and bitter foe of John L. Lewis, will come to Pittsburgh tomorrow night to "advise" the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation employes representatives in their fight against the Committee for Industrial Organization.

By Adam Lapin
(Daily Worker Pittsburgh Bureau)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 8.—The frantic efforts of U. S. Steel to offset the full effects of the smashing C.I.O. victory in steel were given aid and comfort today by John P. Frey, head of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.

Invited by a group of discredited corporation stooges to work out ways and means of combatting the C.I.O., Frey is reported to have expressed willingness to discuss the matter further.

The telegram sent to Frey urged him to come immediately to Pittsburgh to consult with the five-men grievance committee of the rump session of the Pittsburgh District Council of Carnegie-Illinois Employe Representatives which was held here on Friday.

Excluding all known supporters of the C.I.O., the meeting discussed the possibility of maintaining a

(Continued on Page 6)

Mercy Ship Blown Up, British Cruiser Says

Sunk by Fascist Battleship, Mar Cantabrico Left Here Jan. 6 With Food, Shoes and Clothing for Spain

LONDON, March 8 (UP).—The Admiralty announced tonight the British Destroyer Echo had radioed it was within visual contact of the Spanish rebel warship Canarias and that the vessel the Canarias had fired upon in the Bay of Gascony, off the Spanish coast, north of Bilbao, was the Spanish ship Mar Cantabrico.

Four British destroyers which responded to distress calls from a ship believed to be a British liner were ordered to return to port.

The admiralty issued the following communique:

"The following has been received from the H.M.S. Echo;

"Have been in visual communication with the Spanish cruiser Canarias, who states the ship reported as the Adda was a Spanish ship named the Marcantabrico. Her crew are aboard the Canarias, so presumably the ship sank."

The Mar Cantabrico, known as the "Mercy Ship," left New York harbor on Jan. 6, after the Compania Maritima Espanola had held it up through federal court action seeking confiscation of the vessel from the Spanish government.

In its hold the Mar Canatabrico carried a quarter of a million dollars worth of clothing, food and medical supplies collected by the North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy from antifascists in the United States and Canada.

WORKERS GAVE CLOTHES

Clothing was contributed by workers throughout the country to protect the defenders of Madrid from winter weather.

Thirty-five thousand pairs of shoes on the vessel were valued at $30,000. In addition there were thousands of cans of condensed and evaporated milk and other food supplies.

Twenty-five thousand garments of the quota of 100,000 being made by New York trade unionists under the auspices of the Trade Union Committee to Manufacture Clothing for Spain were also in the cargo.

The Mar Cantabrico went to Vera Cruz, Mexico, from New York, and left Vera Cruz on Feb. 19.

While the freighter was in Vera Cruz, additional truckloads of food and clothing were rushed from the United States and placed on the vessel.

Major Green Files Appeal Of Sentence

Major Green, 33-year-old Negro porter, yesterday filed notice of an appeal in Queens County Court from a death sentence imposed on him for the murder of Mrs. Mary Harriet Case, 24.

The notice of appeal automatically stayed the execution of Green, scheduled for the week of April 4. He was convicted Feb. 11 by a jury in County Judge Charles C. Colden's court in Long Island City.

Japan Votes Biggest Peace-Time Budget For Army and Navy

TOKIO, March 8. — The lower house in the Diet today approved the greatest peace-time budget in Japan's history, totaling 2,815,000,000 yen ($802,275,000) of which approximately half went directly for the army and navy.

25,000 MORE ITALIANS LAND IN SPAIN

New Push on Madrid Expected As Franco Gets More Troops

MADRID, March 8.—Secret conferences between official British government representatives and Spanish fascist leaders at Burgos were followed today by the opening of a general rebel offensive from the northeast, aimed at Guadalajara, 32 miles from Madrid. The contact between the British envoys—Arthur R. Dodds, air attaché of the British Board of Trade, and A. J. Pack, commercial attache of the British Embassy in Spain—was disclosed today in dispatches from London. Conferences apparently had been going on for some days.

Official British announcement said the two envoys were in Burgos on "Anglo-Spanish trade matters," but other London sources expressed the opinion that the move constituted de facto recognition of the fascist rebel General Franco. The conferences were in progress while the British Government hypocritically went ahead with plans for the "non-intervention block-

(Continued on Page 6)

M. P.'S ASSAIL ADDIS MURDERS

LONDON, March 8.—Labor Party members of Parliament in the House of Commons today bitterly assailed the barbarity with which Italian fascists in Addis Ababa ran down and murdered hundreds of natives because of the recent uprising there which resulted in the wounding of Viceroy Rodolfo Graziani.

"Is the government aware that these reprisals were carried out with a savagery equaling the worst atrocities in Africa?" asked Laborite L. R. Fletcher.

"I am aware there have been reports, and I am sorry to say our reports bear them out," replied Viscount Cranborne, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

"Does the government intend to make representations to the Italian authorities for this breach of international practice?" asked Laborite Philip J. Noel-Baker.

The Under-Secretary flatly refused to answer.

A Combination Hague Can't Beat

There's a combination Boss Frank Hague can't beat in Jersey City.

That's the Daily Worker and a pair of bright-eyed girls on his own Journal Square.

They sell the Daily Worker in front of Loew's Theatre every night in spite of Frank's boast that no Communist literature would be peddled in his town, while he is mayor.

Cops tore up the papers almost every night for awhile. But nothing can stop those girls.

"Read about 'Jersey Justice' and Frank Hague," they cry, advertising a series of articles by Art Shields on Hague's courts and his injunction judges.

More readers buy the paper and the cops are discouraged.

"Why don't you sell the Jersey Journal?" Chief of Police Walsh asked them. "Don't you know that's a Communist paper?"

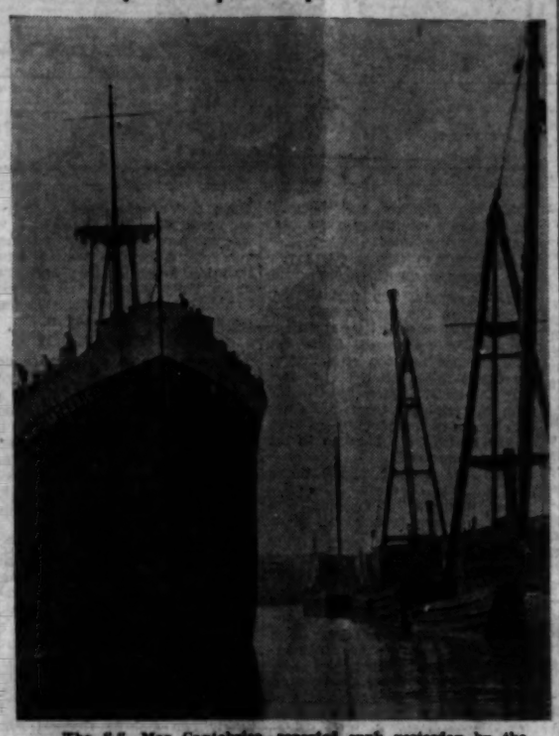
"Of course we do," say the girls. "That's why we sell it."

"We'll just have to let 'em alone," the chief admitted to a cop another night.

Cops still raid the free press fighters occasionally and tear up their papers, but the girls come back with more Daily Workers. Boys often sell the paper too.

That's the spirit of the Young Communist League in Frank Hague's town.

Mercy Ship Reported Sunk



The S.S. Mar Cantabrico, reported sunk yesterday by the rebel fascist cruiser Canarias, is shown above as she pulled away from a Brooklyn pier on her departure from New York with a cargo of food, clothing and planes for the democratic government of Spain. The Mar Cantabrico raced against time to clear New York harbor before passage of the infamous "neutrality" resolution barring aid to the elected government of Spain.

Drastic Rent Laws Needed Now, Says Post

Tenement House Commissioner Warns Hearing That Slum Landlords Are Raising Rents—Fire Victims Suffer, He Declares

As a tumultuous hearing room, jammed chiefly by landlords, booed, hissed and occasionally applauded, Tenement House Commissioner Langdon W. Post yesterday warned that the low-rent housing shortage again makes necessary re-enactment of drastic emergency rent laws. His department was already drafting such a law, Post told a joint committee of the Board of Aldermen and Board of Estimate. Such a bill was absolutely necessary, Post said, because landlords in slum areas are taking advantage of the present situation to raise rents.

In the case of the recent Suffolk Street fire in which three persons were burned to death, a tenant of the destroyed house was sent to a new apartment supposedly renting for $22 to discover that the rent had gone up after the fire to $28, he pointed out.

"POOR MAN'S SHORTAGE"

It was because slum landlords are taking advantage of the situation created by the vacating of many old-law tenements not complying with the law that emergency rent legislation was necessary. If Post's bill is adopted by the State Legislature, then landlords will have to prove in the courts the financial

(Continued on Page 4)

ROSOFF AIDE FACES ARREST

HACKENSACK, N. J., March 8.—Prosecutor John J. Breslin, Jr., tonight ordered his local offices held open all night in anticipation of the arrest of Subway Sam Rosoff's "chief trouble shooter," an ex-convict.

This development in connection with the murder of R. Norman Redwood, sandhog union leader, came after an all-day and evening conference between Breslin and New York police at the Wadsworth Ave. headquarters in New York.

The ex-convict whom the police sought was paroled at the request

(Continued on Page 6)

Joint Disease Hospital Workers in Sitdown

Eighty maintenance employes of the Hospital for Joint Diseases on 123rd St. and Madison Ave., went on a sitdown strike yesterday afternoon in the second such hospital strike in the city within two months.

Late last night, the hospital administration called Fred Gardner, president of the Hospital Employees Union, Local 171, Morris Berlin, vice president, and union attorney William Miller for a conference.

Promptly at 1:30 p.m. 30 laundry workers and 50 kitchen workers, porters and orderlies locked themselves in the kitchen and laundry, vowing to stay on strike until their demands for recognition of the Hospital Employees Union, Local 171, a 25 per cent wage increase, $15 a month for rent to live out, and shorter hours are met.

GUARD PATIENTS' NEEDS

Service for patients was maintained. The strikers served patients food, operated the elevator for all incoming and outgoing patients and union orderlies worked on a part time basis. Nurses and doctors were forced to eat outside. The passenger elevator was not run.

The strike resulted from the refusal of Dr. J. J. Golub, director of the hospital, and Frederick Brown, president, to negotiate with the union committee. Letters sent to Dr. Golub since Dec. 1, 1936, have been ignored, the union charged.

Strikers turned down an offer made as soon as the strike started to negotiate if the strike was called off.

An attempt to evict the laundry workers by turning off the ventilation system was stopped within three minutes when strikers threatened to withhold food from patients.

BAR DOORS

The laundry doors were barri-

(Continued on Page 6)

WASHINGTON STATE YOUTH BILL PASSES

Barrage of Telegrams Follows It To The Senate

SEATTLE, Wash., March 8.—The State Youth Bill patterned after the American Youth Act has been passed by the House of Representatives by a vote of 57 to 27.

Die-hards in the House, however, cut the original appropriation for youth employment and vocational training down to $500,000 in an amendment.

Voting on the bill was forced by Representative Michael B. Smith, youth legislator, who staged a "sitdown" strike during last Tuesday's session leading a bloc of progressives who refused to vote during roll call until the Youth Bill was put up on the floor for action.

Passage of the Youth Bill followed the recent pilgrimage of 450 youth to the state capitol to demand its passage. A barrage of telegrams and letters to State Senators is planned now to push the bill through the Senate.

FARM LEADERS BACK F.D.R. ON COURT

Midwest Groups Gives "Full Support" to Reform Proposals

WASHINGTON, March 8 (UP).—Midwestern farm leaders swung support to President Roosevelt's judiciary program today.

The farm group announced its support of the court program after conferring with Roosevelt. They declared "agriculture's greatest progress has been thwarted by the Supreme Court."

The farm leaders, many of them heads of state units of the Farmers' union, issued a formal statement of their sympathy with the judiciary program.

The statement by the farm group said:

"Farmers, as well as other citizens, should properly assume that the President—re-elected by the greatest majority in history—is generally better informed relative to the affairs and needs of this nation than any other person.

"President Roosevelt has staunchly supported and advocated all farm legislation upon which agriculture could come in common agreement.

"Agriculture's greatest progress has been thwarted by the Supreme Court and we have found no effective substitute for that lost legislation.

"We believe in the President's ability and determination to preserve our democracy and, at the same time, improve the welfare of the masses. We reaffirm our faith in his leadership and will give him our full support."

Curb Usurpation, LaFollette Urges Non-Partisan Parley

600 Delegates Pass Resolution Favoring F.D.R. Proposals—Visit Senators, Representatives to Muster Support for Tribunal Reform

By Alan Max
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8.—In what was described as the "most important issue since the Civil War," the convention of Labor's Non-Partisan League today plunged into the Supreme Court controversy on the side of the President's reform plan. Six hundred delegates, representing League organizations in 46 states, unanimously voted to call upon "every individual worker and liberal to enlist in the campaign" against the Court.



SEN. ROBT. M. LAFOLLETTE

Passage of the anti-Court resolution came at the end of the morning session at the Hotel Willard, which was climaxed by the rising ovation given to John L. Lewis upon his entrance into the hall, and the caustic attack delivered by Senator Robert M. LaFollette upon the "lame-ducks" of the Court.

LaFollette brought the convention to its feet when he answered the charge that the President was "packing" the Court, with the assertion that "for years the vested interests have been putting their corporation lawyers on the bench."

Calling the issue the "most important since the Civil War," LaFollette declared that Congress must decide whether or not "judicial usurpation is to be curbed so that the popular will can become the law of the land."

HITS LIBERTY LEAGUE LAWYERS

Citing Jefferson and Lincoln, the Wisconsin Senator said that Congress was "not obliged to offer for interpretation those powers which it was granted by the Constitution." The judicial veto was not obtained from the Constitution, he went on, but from "lawyers who sought from the Court what they could not get for their clients from the people."

He lashed out at the opponents of the President's plan, saying they had been "repudiated in November but they have not surrendered." The lawyers "who live off Liberty League clients have come flying to the defense of their meal ticket," he said.

LaFollette won another ovation when he declared that "the need today is not to amend the Constitution but to amend the Supreme Court."

Asserting that the people do not express their will through "noise" as do the Liberty Leaguers, he urged them, nevertheless, to "make their voice heard in this great fight."

Major George L. Berry, President of the League, stated in his welcoming address that the judiciary fight was hastening political realignments in the country." When we come out of this fight we will be still better prepared to take our part in whatever realignment comes in 1940," Berry declared.

The purpose of the League, he said, was to embrace all workers and liberals in the "common cause of

(Continued on Page 6)

Lewis Won't Pass A. F. of L. Licket Line At Convention Hotel

WASHINGTON, March 8. — John L. Lewis tonight refused to enter the Hotel Willard, where he was scheduled to address Labor's Non-Partisan League's convention, because of a picket line formed there by striking waiters and waitresses.

The sit-down strike for union recognition was called at 6 o'clock tonight by the Hotel and Restaurant Employes Union, an A. F. of L. affiliate.

After the convention appointed a committee of five, headed by Frank X. Martel, president of the Detroit Federation of Labor, to offer their services to the strikers, the striking workers offered to call off the pickets when Lewis approached the hotel.

Lewis said he could not ask them to do that and reused to enter.

Major Berry, chairman of the convention, said that the League had contracted months ago with the Willard management for use of the ballroom.

VOTE TODAY ON CHILD LABOR

ALBANY, March 8. — Indicating the fight for ratification of the Child Labor Amendment would be pressed even if the State Assembly should reject the bill, progressive forces prepared to keep the bill alive for further consideration upon motion of Irwin Steingut, Democratic Assembly leader.

Speculation concerning tomorrow's vote grew tense as observers wagered upon whether the assemblymen would heed the repeated pleas of President Roosevelt and Governor Lehman and cast the 67 votes necessary for passage of the ratification bill.

F.D.R. TO INSIST ON COURT PLAN

Will Demand Reinvigoration of Judiciary In Fireside Talk

WASHINGTON, March 8.—President Roosevelt, in a "fire-side" chat tomorrow night in his campaign to reorganize the Supreme Court, will demand reinvigoration of the federal judiciary from top to bottom, it was learned tonight.

The chief executive, it was learned, will assert that reinvigoration of the federal courts is necessary in order to enforce the constitution as written and to prevent writing into it political and economic policies which are essentially legislative, and not judicial, powers.

The next day the Senate Judiciary Committee will begin open hearings on the Roosevelt bill with Attorney General Homer W. Cummings the first witness. The committee hearing was postponed to give Mr. Roosevelt's speech right of way.

Opponents of the President's plan will follow half a dozen administration witnesses whose testimony will take up the remainder of the week.

Postmaster General James A. Farley will also be on the air tomorrow night to defend the court plan. Sen. Burton K. Wheeler of Montana is scheduled to speak

(Continued on Page 4)

Yes, He Meant Hitler, Says La Guardia

WASHINGTON, March 8.—While officials of the German Embassy refused to attend a meeting in memory of the late Sen. Cutting Bronson at which Mayor LaGuardia was scheduled to speak last night, New York's chief executive declared that it would take more than an apology by the State Department to make him change his mind about Hitler.

Arriving here LaGuardia stood in the railroad station entrance facing the Capitol and pointing to it, said: "There's your answer. Right there. It's a great thing to live in the country where we have a free government, where the people's representatives are elected and where we have no menaces."

"I still hav an abhorrence for anyone who threatens the peace of the world. And if Hitler thinks that refers to him he is absolutely right."

He declined to comment on the German Embassy's refusal to have a representative at the Cutting lecture.

LaGuardia last week suggested that a statue of Adolf Hitler be featured in a "Chamber of Horrors" at the 1939 World's Fair at New York.

Asked if he were "embarrassed" by the State Department's apology to Germany for his "Chamber of

(Continued on Page 4)

COLUMN LEFT!



By Harrison George

The Golden Rose

POPE PIUS, says an item from Rome, in a simple ceremony in his private apartments on Sunday, blessed the Golden Rose he will present to Queen Elena of Italy on the fortieth anniversary of her marriage to King Victor Emmanuel of Italy and—as Mussolini insists—"Emperor of Ethiopia."

Meanwhile, other dispatches indicate that the massacre of Ethiopians, the only Christian natives of Africa, by Italian fascists proceeds at high speed.

It was probably too much to expect that the Pope might recall these mass murders while he, surrounded by church dignitaries, placed balsam and powdered musk on the glittering cluster of roses fashioned of gold and mounted in a silver vase.

It was not to be expected that His Holiness should state, while reciting a prayer of blessing on the Golden Rose which, as recited, said: "We carry this, this day in sign of spiritual joy"—that such joy was stained by the blood of hundreds and thousands of innocent black people of Addis Ababa, hunted down, butchered and shot like wild animals.

But, some way or other, our gorge rises against the final line in the Associated Press dispatch, which said:

"In announcing the award (of the Golden Rose), the Vatican accorded Queen Elena the title of Empress of Ethiopia."

• • •

THE policy of the navy is to destroy air bases before enemy planes can reach the Japanese mainland," Admiral Jitsumasa Yonai, Minister of the Navy, informed the Diet.

The Admiral neglected to inform the Diet, however, that to put salt on a bird's tail, one must first catch the bird.

• • •

Equality Before the Law

THE financial pages of the N. Y. Times are often dreary reading for a worker.

But on March 4 there was an interesting news item there. Nearly a column from Madison, Wisconsin, about the arraignment, before Judge Patrick T. Stone in the Federal Court, of 57 of the 67 defendants charged with violating the Sherman Anti-Trust Law in the oil industry.

Indictments were returned on July 28 and Nov. 6, 1936, charging conspiracy to raise and fix artifical prices on gasoline, and conspiracy to restrict jobbed margins through uniform contracts. Four hair-splitting defense motions were argued, but no decision was given. The indicted men, being wealthy, were out on $5,000 bond. If they were poor, or were union organizers, the court might have begun with $10,000 cash bail. That was my bail in 1917.

But, of course, these big oil men are of different clay. One cannot name them all, but there were such people as Charles Arnott of New York, Vice-President of Socony-Vacuum. And President Rodgers of the Texas Company, Henry M. Dawes of Chicago, President of the Pure Oil Company—and scores of others.

The law, of course, is blind when it looks upon defendants. Fairness and impartiality must be the unfailing rule. And if you were pinched tomorrow for picketing, the dicks would—forcibly if need be — take your fingerprints; **though legally they have no right to do so until after you are convicted.**

But, the majesty of the law was not so blind in the federal court of the Western District of Wisconsin. Not while Judge Patrick T. Stone was on the bench. One can imagine Judge Stone on the Supreme Court! So we read in the N. Y. Times as follows:

"Explaining that the defendants were 'far different from many who appear in Federal courts,' Judge Stone dispensed with the taking of fingerprints."

As a gent by the name of Shakespeare once wrote:

"Plate sin with gold, and the strong lance of Justice hurtless breaks;
"Clothe it in rags—a pigmy's straw doth pierce it."

• • •

THE Associated Press, according to its own plea before the federal courts that it be exempted from the Wagner Labor Act in dealing with its employes, contended that it "manufactured" news.

It certainly does. As, for example, its dispatch dated Moscow on March 5, which states in its first paragraph about the extension of democracy in the Soviet Union, that this was decided by what the A.P. calls—"a secret session of the Central Committee" of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union "in the Kremlin."

Probably the session was secret to avoid police raids. In the good old U.S.A. sit-down strikers of Los Angeles are indicted for conspiracy for attempting to get a little more democracy from the Douglas Aircraft Co.

Malraux Speaks on Spain Thursday at Mecca Temple

Party Self-Criticism Stressed By Pravda

Says New Constitution Demands Highest Responsibility

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, March 8.—"Do not restrict the rights of Party members," says the leading article in today's Pravda, central organ of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

"The activity of all government organs, of all party and social organizations, must now be guided by the carrying out of the Stalinist Constitution in practice," the Pravda article continues.

"This greatest document in history means a tremendous change in the political life of the country. The preparations for the forthcoming elections for the Supreme Council of our country will undoubtedly raise the Soviet people to a new, higher level of political activity, will cause an unprecedented movement among all sections of the population.

PARTY MUST LEAD

"This movement, this transformation in the political life of the country, must be led by the Party as the vanguard of the working people. The Party must direct the activity of the people along the channels of further strengthening the dictatorship of the working class and the power of the great socialist country.

"Our Party is the single and true Party of the working class. The Soviet people have unbounded love for their Party, their leader, which is recognized, tried and steeled in the battles for socialism.

"The responsibility of the Party is still greater, its tasks are still more complicated, and the demands made of every Communist are still higher.

"The Party must be well-prepared to meet the transformation of the political life of the country, and must fully ensure its leading role in the coming elections.

DEMOCRACY VIOLATED

"The method for doing this, and what is required for it, is shown with great clarity in the resolution of the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

"The Plenum stated that the statutes of the Party have been grossly violated by many Party organizations, democratic centralism has often been replaced by bureaucratic centralism."

As examples Pravda cites the harmful practice of naming from above various leading workers, of appointing secretaries, of restricting the rights of Communists, of hindering self-criticism.

Some leaders of Party organizations, Pravda declares, replaced the Bolshevik principles of selection and promotion of leading personnel by petty-bourgeois "family principles."

"Neglect of the basic demands of party membership, violation of inner Party democracy," Pravda continues, "inevitably leads to a cleavage between the Party organs and the masses, creates conditions in which the Party leader surrounds himself with people who by cringing zeal create a suffocating atmosphere of flattery and thereby blunt Bolshevik vigilance.

OPENING FOR TROTZKYITES

"This was used by the enemy agents of fascism, the foulest of the foul, the Trotzkyites and Right renegades. It is no accident that the foul Trotzkyites and Right renegades easily succeeded in entrenching themselves in those very organizations where the basic principles of inner-Party democracy are trampled under with especial grossness, where self-criticism was smothered."

The resolution of the Plenum, Pravda states, gives clear examples of such impermissible practice—facts recently discovered by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union regarding scandalous laxness in Party work and violations of inner-Party democracy in the Azov, Black Sea and Kiev organizations, and in the Central Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party.

Pravda writes that the conclusions from this must be that every Communist without exception must actively participate in Party life, all Party organizations must work actively. Lenin taught this, Stalin teaches it, Pravda points out.

PARTY MASSES MUST DECIDE

The Communist Party must see to it "that the Party masses decide both Party questions and the general practice on questions. The Party membership must introduce its resolutions and oblige the organizations to carry out these resolutions.

"'It is a question of democracy of action when the Party membership itself decides on questions and acts on them.' [Stalin.]

"Self-criticism is a major weapon of Bolshevism, a weapon always at work. The secret ballot for candidates for party organs established by the Plenum of the Central Committee will give the necessary results only if in the Party organizations a new wave of Bolshevik self-criticism arises, irrespective of persons.

SELF-CRITICISM

"The Party worker who cannot utilize self-criticism and still more, if he restricts it, is not a Bolshevik but a bureaucrat who should be driven from the Party.

"An all-round development of self-criticism raises the ideological level of our leading people, permits the Party membership to advance to leading work from its own ranks people who are really tested in struggle against all enemies of the working class, who are firm, utterly devoted to the Party of Lenin and Stalin and to its Central Committee.

"It must not be forgotten that it is the practice of proletarian and Bolshevik self-criticism which discloses and corrects our shortcomings and is directed towards improving all our work.

"This self-criticism has nothing in common with 'criticism' coming from the hostile camp and directed against our Party and the Soviet power. We shall keep our powder dry for struggle against the enemies of the working class."

Decisive Battles Loom as Spain Loyalists Develop Offensive in New Phase of War

By Harry Gannes

Spanish war news, claims and counter-claims speed over the cables almost as thickly as the bullets in Spain. Nevertheless, at this stage, as we near the close of the eighth month, it is possible to draw up a summary and a tentative balance-sheet of the results of the fighting thus far.

More than 500,000 lives have already been lost because of the fascist uprising. And there is every likelihood that the war will last well into 1937. In fact, the decisive battles, from all appearances, will be fought during the coming spring and summer.

At the very outset it must be emphasized that the character of the war in Spain is changing drastically. It is on the nature of this change that the outcome entirely depends. From a fascist-military uprising, assisted and plotted with the aid of foreign fascist powers, the Civil War has been transformed into an intervention of Germany and Italy.

If fascism wins in Spain, it can never conquer as Spanish fascism. Only Hitler and Mussolini can possibly hope to destroy the legitimate government of Spain. Therefore, the military fate of Spain rests in Rome and Berlin—and there only so far as the fascist dictators can thwart both the growing suspicion and fear of the democratic countries and the conscious anti-fascist world front, led by the Soviet Union.

FASCISM'S CHANCES DECLINE

However, fascism's chances are rapidly declining. A review of the military situation will show that the hardest blow of the fascists has already been struck, and that unless Hitler and Mussolini send from 100,000 to 150,000 troops to Spain, the war from now on must be a losing one for the fascists. Though both Hitler and Mussolini have rushed important envoys to Spain—indicating the drastic military crisis of General Franco—with the inner financial difficulties of both Germany and Italy, the growing suspicion of Britain, and the general arms race in Europe (not omitting, of course, Mussolini's upsets in Ethiopia) the troops required by General Franco for victory can hardly be dispatched short of precipitating a world war.

To understand, from the point of view of the People's Front, the strength and weaknesses of the fighting, we must briefly trace its various stages. Generally we can say there were four phases, up to the present, of the war in Spain. They are broadly as follows:

(1) THE ORIGINAL PLANNED UPRISING

The fascist officers in Madrid and Barcelona, acting in concert with General Franco from Morocco and General Mola in Segovia, expected, by a swift thrust at Madrid and Barcelona, and a military uprising within these cities, to break the back of the legitimate government. They planned to prevent the government from organizing its forces to drive the petty bourgeoisie away from the People's Front, and in the ensuing panic to achieve a quick and decisive victory.

The first phase of the fighting was a complete failure for the fascists. The masses in Barcelona and Madrid ruthlessly crushed the military conspiracy. General Mola was halted in the Guadarrama Mountains. The government weathered the first crisis, and came out of it stronger. General Franco was prevented from landing troops in Spain from Morocco, and the military scheme of the fascists was completely disjointed.

(2) INTERVENTION TO AID TROOP TRANSPORT

Within Spain, the first contest showed that the fascists would be hopelessly crushed if they could not get outside assistance. Thus the second phase was the beginning of the direct intervention of the foreign fascist dictators, but in the form of supplying General Franco with means of transporting his mercenary Moors from Morocco to the Spanish mainland.

Thus the second phase began with a drive of General Franco's Moors, assisted by German and Italian military technicians, pilots and plans, first to Badajos and then to Talavera de la Reina, then on to Toledo and to the very gates of Madrid.

The second period in the fighting was one of overconfidence of the People's Front forces after their initial successes; of the continuation of the individualistic and separatist tactics of the Anarcho-Syndicalist leaders, and of the total lack of a centralized military command.

The Trotzkyists in this period worked to split the ranks and tried to prepare a counter-revolutionary coup by their so-called "dual power," the creation of separate centers from the legitimate government, raising the danger of an inner civil war among the proletariat.

Lacking a unified command, and because the seriousness of General Franco's advance from Badajos was not realized, the second phase gave courage to the fascists and brought them to the very gates of Madrid. General Franco then thought it was all over but the shouting. However, he counted his chickens before they were hatched, or rather, drank his champagne in Madrid before taking the city.

(3) DEFENSE OF MADRID AND AFTER

The third phase of the fighting was the heroic defense of Madrid and virtually the complete destruction of Franco's Moorish forces. That was followed by more direct intervention of Hitler and Mussolini, through the shipment of from 60,000 to 80,000 Italian and German troops. This period ended, after the most ferocious though unsuccessful assaults on Madrid, with the fascist capture of Malaga.

During this period the internal enemies of the People's Front were driven back. The Trotzkyists were flung out of the Catalonian government; the People's Front was strengthened; a unified command achieved; a People's Army and conscription accomplished; and trade union unity between the Anarcho-Syndicalist and the Socialist-Communist trade unions sealed.

THE NEW PHASE

We are now in an entirely new, what may be called the fourth period of military struggles. We already observe the first but substantial and hopeful signs of the beginning of the People's Front offensive against the combined fascist forces. We can best illustrate the situation by briefly examining the most important fields of battle:

The Madrid Front: Since November 7, the Fascists have failed in their efforts to smash through the Madrid defenses. Reinforced by some 25,000 Nazi and Italian troops, General Franco attempted an encircling movement to the southeast of Madrid. Seizing the heights near the juncture of the Jarama and Manzanares River about ten miles southeast of Madrid, for nearly two months General Franco's army, equipped with new tanks and a heavier battery of artillery, fought to cut through to the Madrid-Valencia road. Not only did they fail of their objective, but the defeat of their highly concentrated attack imperilled the fascists on other fronts.

Toledo-Talavera Front: The newly organized People's Army was able to unite the guerrilla bands in this area into a unified army, acting in cooperation with the central command. Toledo, which was taken by General Franco in his march on Madrid, is now besieged. The importance of the attack on Toledo lies in the fact that it compels Franco to scatter his troops.

Besides, the people's Front armies are now also hammering at Talavera de la Reina, which is General Franco's main link in his line of communication between Madrid and Badajoz, on the Portuguese border. Even though neither Toledo nor Talavera fall soon, the continued harassing of General Franco's rear and lines of communication, imperils his attacking forces around Madrid.

Oviedo Front: By the heavy concentration of troops in this Asturian city before the outbreak of the Civil War, the Fascists, under the leadership of General Aranda, were able to keep some 25,000 Asturian miners tied up in the siege of Oviedo. Now with a centralized command, with Franco desirous of keeping the initiative in the attack on Madrid, his troops endangered at Toledo and Talavera, we find the People's Front has finally been able to unleash a telling offensive against Oviedo.

If Oviedo falls—as now seems likely—into the hands of the Spanish government, a new, hardened and hard-fighting army will be freed to attack General Franco and Mola in the North, creating a condition for the Fascists in this portion of Spain such as the new army to the South has created in the Toledo-Talavera region.

Malaga Front: The fall of Malaga raised a threat against Valencia, by a possible drive up the modern concrete highway skirting the Spanish shore from this southern port. However, the People's Army was not only able to stop the retreat after this great loss, but is now pressing the Fascists back, buttressed though Franco's troops are with 16,000 to 20,000 Italian Fascist regulars. The outcome after the loss of Malaga was more favorable to the People's Front government than to the Fascists.

Aragon Front: Here there have been only the slightest changes since the very first days of the Civil War. Because the fighting has been under the leadership of the Anarcho-Syndicalists, there has been no centralized command, no efforts to organize a modern, highly disciplined People's Army, with victory over Fascism as the main, all-embracing objective. There still remain scattered groups. Though frequently Franco takes the initiative, the Catalonian forces have not undertaken a bold offensive against Huesca and Saragossa. The only time there seems to be seriuos fighting in this area is when General Franco, for diversive purposes, begins to attack. Meanwhile, the Fascists have been able to fortify Huesca and Saragossa so that they are formidable. The Aragon front does not always act in collaboration with the Madrid unified command.

THE OFFENSIVE STAGE

The period of the so-called "active defense"—that is, a defense which did not allow the enemy to rest as he pleased, but forced constant action, is now passing over into the active offensive.

The relation of forces in Spain are such that given the existing fascist armies (including the Italian, German and Moorish troops) and the People's Army, as well as the existing equipment and possibilities of war supply replenishment within Spain, there is not the slightest shred of doubt that the Fascists would suffer an annihilating defeat.

Even with small reinforcements from Italy and Germany, though the war would be prolonged, still General Franco's forces would be smashingly defeated.

Franco cannot win short of direct, wholesale Italian and German intervention on a scale which would no longer be concealed war, but which must involve France, England and the other European powers.

PEOPLE'S FRONT ADVANTAGES

The people's Front government of Spain has these advantages over the Fascists:

The losses of armed effectives on the part of General Franco are generally irreplaceable, because they are largely imported and depend on complicated factors, such as inter-capitalist relations, resistance of the anti-Fascists, difficulties of transportation, finances, etc.

The People's Front, though it has the smaller portion of territory, has the majority of the population, and above all, nearly the entire proletariat, and, therefore, has the largest army reserves. More and more peasants are being mobilized into the People's Army, and the peasants form the backbone of the guerrilla bands in Galicia, Andalusia, and around Cordoba. And in the territory held by the legitimate government is practically the entire industry of Spain, which has swiftly been transformed into war industry. The morale of the People's Front grows stronger, more exhaustive, solider daily; while the Fascists continually clash with their allies.

The Communist Party of Spain, from the very beginning of the fighting, proposed a unified government control to win the war, centralized command, and the formation of a disciplined People's Army.

The Spanish Civil War has a great analogy, not only politically, but from a military point of view, with the American Civil War. At the beginning of the American Civil War, the slaveholding rebels took the offensive and nearly captured Washington. Throughout more than half of the war the Southern rebels were on the offensive.

It was only with the greatest inner difficulties and after gruelling efforts that President Abraham Lincoln was able to forge an army, and create a capable command under General Grant. Once this was done; once the defense was transformed into the defensive, though the war long continued, and at times the rebels showed remarkable spurts of fighting, the Southern slaveholders were doomed.

INTERVENTION MUST BE STOPPED

True, the American Civil War could not and did not have the features of intervention such as Hitler and Mussolini have created in Spain. Nevertheless, despite these odds, the People's Front of Spain is turning the tide of battle.

For on the side of the People's Front to counteract the Fascist intervention is the support of the anti-fascists everywhere, and the growing contraditions between the democratic nations and the Fascist aggressors.

If the situation in Spain is to be decided on the relation of forces there, everything must be done to stop Fascist intervention. The conditions for this are now far more favorable than ever. But if it cannot be achieved, since the Fascist bandits are beginning to see that such a situation hampers General Franco, then the British and French masses must be ready to force the opening of the market for arms in their country to the legitimate government of Spain.

No matter what the situation in Spain, the Fascists have already made certain that the Spanish war against Fascism cannot be decided purely as a Spanish issue. It will be decided internationally; and that is why the last word in the Spanish Civil War will be said by the masses, particularly in the democratic countries of the world.



ASK FOR FOOD AND MILK FOR SPAIN

Leader of Air Squad to Make First Public Appearance Here

Those attending the first public lecture of Andre Malraux, on Thursday, March 11, at Mecca Temple, will be asked to bring contributions of cans of milk and of groceries of different kinds for shipment to Spain.

Special baskets to receive the contributions will be placed in the corridor of the auditorium, it was announced today by the North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy, which is sponsoring the lecture.

Malraux will give a personal account of his experiences in Madrid, where he organized the International Air Squadron for the Loyalist fighting forces.

Louis Fischer, foreign correspondent of the Nation, and Juan Ortiz Gonzales, will discuss "Spain's Battle for Democracy." The Rev. Herman F. Reissig, executive director of the North American Committee, will preside.

British Labor Party Program Made Public

Calls for Control of Finance, Land, Coal and Transport

LONDON, March 8.—The Labor Party yesterday announced its program for the economic reorganization of Great Britain, including control of finance, land, transportation, coal and power by the nation.

The program, which sets down the policies a Labor government would carry out if in power, was drawn up by the party's National Executive Committee.

Its main points are:

The Bank of England to become a public institution.

A national investment board to be formed to control new investments.

Public ownership of the coal industry and electricity and gas enterprises.

Formation of a national transport board to co-ordinate road, rail and air transport and coastwise shipping and to own and operate railways.

Improved standards with legislation for shorter working hours.

Steps to remove the "economic causes of international rivalry" and strengthening of the League of Nations.

Substitution of an international air police force for national air forces.

The government to be empowered to take over any enterprises manufacturing munitions.

The land should belong to the people and the use of land be controlled in the public interest.

India Congress Party to Take Ruling Posts

Anti-Imperialist Group Called Sure to Act on Poll Result

BOMBAY, India, March 8.—The Congress Party will take over the government in the provinces where it won a majority in the recent elections, in accordance with the desires of the majority of the Congress Party membership, it appeared certain here today.

The Congress Party, which is headed by Pandit Jahawarhal Nehru, Socialist and supporter of a people's anti-imperialist front, stands for independence of India from Britain.

It is expected that the Congress Party will be careful to maintain discipline over its members in parliamentary positions.

The party has a clear majority in Bombay, Madras, United Provinces, Central Provinces, Bihar and Orissa

Minor Tours Coal Area For Spanish Aid Group

4 Meetings Scheduled by American Society for Technical Aid—First in McKeesport Moose Temple Tomorrow Night

Four meetings in Pennsylvania will follow the successful Scranton and Wilkes-Barre meeting held yesterday at which Robert Minor spoke on "Spain as I Saw It." The first will be in McKeesport at Moose Temple Wednesday evening, March 10, at 7:30. Subsequent meetings will occur Thursday evening, at Umbria Hall, Arnold, Pa.; Friday evening at the Polish Falcon Auditorium, South 18 Street near Carson, in Pittsburgh; Saturday evening at the Oddfellows Hall in Turtle Creek, Pa.

At all meetings the thrilling documentary film. "Defense of Madrid" will be shown.

Minor reported the details of his New England meetings to the American Society for Technical Aid to Spanish Democracy, under whose auspices he is touring.

"The warm outpouring of enthusiasm and material aid from the workers and professional people in the New England audiences seems to be typical of the real attitude of the American people toward Spain's struggle to throw off the Fascists" he said.

"I was interested to see many middle class people in all the audiences. People who spoke to me after the meetings represented all types; workers, business men, ministers and church people, teachers, and even the head of a detective agency, who handed me his 'professional' card and a contribution. It may have been conscience money, but I took it for Spain."

Minor encountered many Spaniards among the New England textile workers. "As far as one can tell, the Spanish speaking population is almost unanimously in favor of the democratic government," he reported.

"In the New Bedford audience were many Portuguese," Mr. Minor continued. "One Portuguese made an impassioned speech in his native tongue. He spoke of the role of the Portuguese fascists; of how the border is swarming with trucks loaded with arms and men; of how Portuguese youths are rounded up for service with Franco—many of them under false pretenses, others shanghaied."

Minor will spend next week in Ohio cities and then go to Chicago, Minnesota, and Wisconsin.

BILLION-DOLLAR ARMS PROGRAM FOUGHT BY NYE

To Introduce Bill for Government Building of Warships

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Senator Gerald P. Nye, Senate Munitions Committee chairman, today said he will lead a move to cut the 1938 billion-dollar national armament program when the naval supply bill, first part of the program, reaches the Senate floor this week.

The bill, passed by the House last week, carries a total of $526,000,000 in naval appropriations. The second part of the program will consist of an army appropriation bill.

Nye said he opposes increasing the navy's size as provided in the bill. Yesterday Nye disclosed that members of the old munitions committee will introduce legislation to nationalize production of warships and other armaments.

The naval supply bill provides an increase of 5,000 men in navy personnel and appropriates $130,000,000 for construction of new vessels and $29,186,000 for airplanes.

Included in the ships proposed under the bill are two new 35,000 ton battleships, 11 cruisers, 48 destroyers, and 17 submarines. The air program envisions 397 new naval planes in service by June 30, 1938.

Nye's program would provide a government monopoly on construction of warships, gun forgings, projectiles and armor plate for the Navy and production of powder, rifles, pistols and machine guns for the Army.

He said that government production of its own defense needs would be much more efficient and cheaper than reliance on private manufacturers and would eliminate profiteering.

Garibaldi Column to Be Aided at Meeting

Italian Anti-Fascists to Hear Rep. John T. Bernard at Mecca Temple Meeting to Protest Mussolini Invasions

The first New York City meeting under Italian auspices to protest Mussolini's invasion of democratic Spain, and his continued aggression against Ethiopia is being held at Mecca Temple March 21, 2:30 p.m.

The rally is being sponsored by the Italian Anti-Fascist Committee. The proceeds of the meeting will go towards the purchase of food, clothes and medical supplies for the Garibaldi Battalion of the International Column, fighting on the side of the government around Madrid, and for "La Stampa Libera," only Italian anti-fascist daily newspaper in the country.

John T. Bernard, Farmer-Labor representative in Congress from Minnesota, and only member of the House to vote against the Neutrality Bill of Jan. 2, will speak. Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, leader of the textile strike of 1912, and the Passaic Textile Strike of 1926, will make one of her first public addresses in ten years. Other speakers will include Arturo Giovannitti, Educational Director of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, I. Amter, N. Y. State Organizer of the Communist Party, the Rev. Wm. Lloyd Lmes of the St. James Presbyterian Church.

As a special feature the dramatic film, "Spain in Flames," showing the heroism of the People's Army of Spain in defending Madrid against foreign Fascists, will be shown. Girolamo Valenti, editor of La Stampa Libera, and chairman of the Italian Anti-Fascist Committee, will act as chairman of the meeting.

MINOR SPEAKS IN TOLEDO

TOLEDO, Ohio, March 8.—The American Society for Technical Aid to Spanish Democracy announces that Robert Minor, veteran labor leader and member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, who recently returned from Spain, will speak in Toledo, Tuesday, March 16 in Security Hall, Lagrange and Dexter Streets at 8 P.M. Minor will accompany his lecture with a film, "Defense of Madrid."

This film is a vivid documentary record of the greatest battle in history: "The Battle for Madrid." It shows fascist troops of Franco, Mussolini and Hitler being hurled against Madrid in what they thought would be an easy victory. Then the smashing surprise administered by Spanish toilers, rising from the streets of Madrid by the millions to defend their homes and democracy; to present a resistance to the fascist hordes that is without parallel in history—Franco stopped at the gates of Madrid!

$8,777 Still to Go—Speed Your Funds To the 'Daily'

Communist Party Districts, trade unions and other organizations are urged to send in money raised for the Daily and Sunday Worker $100,000 drive without delay. The paper needs the money still necessary to complete the fund, the drive for which officially closed March 2. There will be a full report on the drive next week in the Daily Worker, and it is essential all moneys raised by the Districts and others be on hand in time to be included.

Up to last night, $91,222.61 had been received in the fund raising campaign. This leaves $8,777.39 still to be received to make the goal fixed in the drive.

Send in your funds raised and your belated contribution to make up the total—do it TODAY.

Sitdown Holds Firm In 'Worst Hell-Hole'

Detroit Negro and White Iron Workers Set 'Till 1947,' They Say, in Huge Sweatshop Where They Slaved 10 Hours a Day

By Lawrence Emery
(Daily Worker Michigan Bureau)

DETROIT, Mich., March 8.—"You're from a labor paper?" asked Marshall Edwards, six-foot, 200-pound Negro strike chairman at the Michigan Malleable Iron Works. "Then put in that this is one of the worst hell-hole sweatshops in the city." The plant employs 1,250 men and women. More than half the workers are Negroes, while the other half are mostly foreign-born workers of at least a dozen different nationalities. And the proudest boast of the strikers is that during the 11 days of their sitdown strike there has not been a single instance of differences on account of either nationality or color. "We're all brothers in here," they say, "and we're fighting for the same thing. We used to be split up, but we never won anything that way. Now we're sticking together."

Before the strike none of them was organized. Now every last man has been signed up in the union.

DARKNESS AND DIRT

The plant is a huge structure. It is as black and dark as the inside of any mine. The few windows in the place were long ago crusted over with black dirt. Even in the day time the ceilings can't be seen through the murky atmosphere. The entire ground floor is covered with a heavy thickness of black dirt, except for those places now occupied by sitdowners.

"The place is cleaner since we took it over than any time since it was built," they say. "And we're taking care of the furnaces, too. If we wanted to let them go, they'd be ruined. But we're safeguarding the property just as though we owned it. It's getting even better care than the boss ever gave it."

The plant turns out castings and metal parts for Ford, Chrysler and Packard. The strikers point to a huge mountain of parts. "They were ready for shipment when we called the sarike. But they ain't moving till we get a settlement. And we're gonna get a settlement if we have to sit here until 1947," said the strike chairman slowly. A dozen other strikers emphasized this. "We ain't never moving till we win."

DEMAND UNION SCALE

More than 350 are in the plant. "Sure we get plenty to eat. The union sees to that. Why, hell, some of us eat better in here than we do at home."

The strike chairman led the way to a long line of huge emery wheels which stretched along the whole side of the plant until lost in the darkness. "See those wheels? There's work, brother. When a man rubs up against one of them for 10 hours a day, then it's no wonder his wife complains against him when he gets home too tired to eat his supper."

These workers have a tremendous and crushing contempt for their boss. In the center of one of the departments they have constructed a man-sized mound of dirt, with a tomb-stone at the head of it. It's the mock grave of Andrew F. Jackson, president of the company.

Sixty-five cents an hour is the present top wage, while the average is about forty-two cents. The strikers demand the regular U.A.W. slate, with a seventy-five cent minimum wage.

Strike Briefs

Detroit Waiters Win Strike

(Daily Worker Michigan Bureau)

DETROIT, Mich., March 8.—More than 400 guests of the Webster Hall Hotel had to help themselves for more than three hours Saturday night, while the management bustled around to settle a sit-down strike.

The 150 workers involved went back to work when they got union recognition and wage increases. Negro waiters got a raise from 90 cents to $1.75 per day, while waitresses received an increase from $1.10 per day to $2. All others got a blanket 20 per cent increase. There will be a closed shop in the future and no discrimination.

Detroit cab drivers held their first organizational meeting here last week-end. Drivers from all three cab companies in town attended. They are applying for affiliation with the C.I.O. A committee of seven was elected to push an organizational drive.

Road bosses were barred from the meeting. They had to content themselves by watching the outside of the hall from across the street.

The cabbies are out for a $15 per week minimum and 40 per cent of all money taken in. At present they get no guaranteed minimum and only 33 per cent of their fares.

Strikers in four plants of the Bohn Aluminum Co. have taken over complete control. They occupy the offices, and answer all telephone calls. Watchmen have been tamed. One who drew his gun on a Negro striker was disarmed and the weapon turned over to the police. Sity-five per cent of the strikers are Negro workers.

Women strikers in the plants are credited with being the most militant fighters. Some of the men wanted to take a leave of absence Saturday night, but the women took the floor and said that they had children at home, but they were sitting in till they won, and if they could stay, then the men could too. Nobody left.

The following telegram has been sent to Governor Murphy by Frank Ingram, newly elected business agent of the Cigar Makers Union local just formed by 2,200 striking women cigar workers:

"For 16 days, over 2,000 women cigar factory workers have been on strike against sweat-shop conditions. Workers receive average wage of $10 per week for 52 hours under unhealthful conditions. We ask your intervention immediately to insist manufacturers negotiate with committee for strikers organized in Cigar Makers International Union. Request interview with you as soon as possible to acquaint you with deplorable conditions."

Spoke at Seaboard Anti-Fascist Conference



Photo by Bors in Post.

Ending a two-day conference in Washington Sunday, the Seaboard Legislative Conference called by the American League Against War and Fascism, urged that a letter barrage be addressed to Congressmen in behalf of President Roosevelt's court reform plans. Shown above at the conference are (left to right): Dr. Harry F. Ward, chairman of the American League; Rep. John T. Bernard, F.L.P. (Minn.); Andre Malraux, French novelist, and John P. Davis, of the American Negro Congress.

THREAT MADE TO MADISON AFL CHARTER

Reactionary, Angry at Progressives, Hints Green May Act

MADISON, Wis., March 8.—Veiled threats of a movement to revoke the A. F. of L. charter of the Madison Federation of Labor were met with sharp challenges from progressive union delegates at the last meeting of the city central body.

Sol Reist, painter's union representative, first voiced the threat during a debate over the framing of a new and more liberal constitution for the local Federation. Reist objected to several progressive amendments on the ground that they would not meet with the approval of William Green, A. F. of L. president.

"Bill Green isn't going to dictate every point in our constitution," declared Robert Wihlingans, a packing house worker.

"No," Reist replied, "but he can take away the Madison charter if he wants to, and it looks like he will."

The threat was quickly challenged by Cedric Parker, Newspaper Guild delegate, who demanded that Reist substantiate the statement with facts or withdraw it.

"If Mr. Reist has any inside information that the Madison charter is about to be revoked, it is his duty to this Federation to inform us of it now," Parker declared. "Mr. Reist is guilty of the basest disloyalty to his organization if he is concealing or withholding such information as he pretends to have."

A score of other delegates jumped to their feet and challenged Reist to "come across with the dope or shut up your threats." Reist refused to elaborate on his statement.

It has been rumored here that the building trades unions are planning to withdraw from the Madison Federation

N.Y. State Gets $50,734 Social Security Grant

WASHINGTON, March 8 (UP).—The Social Security Board today announced a grant of $50,734 to New York State for administration of its unemployment insurance law.

The sum supplements previous grants for administrative costs from Jan. 1 to March 31, which now total $1,314,197.

Michigan Sawmill Workers Organize, Ask A.F.L. Charter

IRONWOOD, Mich., March 8.—Organization and successful strike of the Minnesota lumber workers had a great effect upon the lumber workers in Upper Michigan who have for years been working at miserable wages, long hours and in bad working conditions.

Small walkouts have already taken place and two sit-down strikes in one lumber camp. The charter application for the Lumber and Sawmill Workers local for Upper Michigan has already been sent.

Meantime, workers in various camps and sawmills are waiting to be organized. An initial meeting of sawmill workers from two small mills in Ironwood took place recently. Members of the Central Trade and Labor Council and Miners Union representatives spoke. The sawmill workers expressed themselves ready and eager to join the union.

The organization meeting of the Lumber and Sawmill Workers' local, at which officers will be elected, has been fixed tentatively for March 14 at Ironwood.

BUFFALO STEEL DRIVE CENTERS ON BETHLEHEM

First Big Rally Since 1919 Is Called in Lackawanna

By FRANK HERRON

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 8.—"We are concentrating our main organizing forces in Lackawanna, Bethlehem Steel stronghold, in the coming weeks to complete organization of the mills and establish the union on a solid and firm base. This is in line with tackling this large independent producer to sign up with the union in the near future."

So spoke Charles Payne, Sub District S.W.O.C. director, telling of plans to follow up the Carnegie-Illinois union agreement in the Buffalo steel area. Already the field men are accompanying these words with action by distributing thousands of handbills hailing the steel victory and calling a huge steel rally (the first of its kind and scope since 1919) at the Dom Polski Hall in Lackawanna, March 14. This victory celebration and union rally will have as its main speaker Brother Blizzard, a leader of the coal miners of West Virginia.

STEEL WORKERS JOYFUL

Thousands of Buffalo steel workers in the Bethlehem and Republic mills are in a joyful mood because of the Carnegie-Illinois capitulation to the union. They hail the union as responsible for the concessions they have wrung from Bethlehem and Republic in wage increases, lowering of hours, although not as yet recognition of the union.

Twenty-four lodges have already been organized in and around the Buffalo steel area. A successful union penetration of the steel mills in Syracuse, N. Y., can be noted. The sweep of the drive has forced another steel fabrication shop to sign a closed shop, checkoff, wage increase agreement.

This shop, the McCauley Metal Products, Inc., follows upon the heels of a successful union agreement with McKaig and Hatch steel fabricators.

Of first rate importance in the steel drive was the breaking down of company terror around the Republic Steel mill in South Buffalo when the S.W.O.C. flying squadron succeeded in distributing union material at the company gates unmolested by thugs for the first time since the drive began.

PA. FRATERNAL ORDERS TO AID STEEL DRIVE

To Meet in Philadelphia Next Sunday with 20 Groups

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 8.—The Eastern Pennsylvania conference of fraternal organizations to support unionization of the steel industry scheduled next Sunday promises to be one of the greatest recent labor events here, it was announced at the office of the Fraternal Orders Committee in charge of arrangements.

The conference sponsored by 20 large fraternal organizations and a committee of prominent individuals will begin here Sunday March 14, 1 P.M. at Broadwood Hotel, Broad and Wood.

Credential forms and invitations have been sent to every known fraternal organization in Eastern Pennsylvania, city, county and district bodies were asked to send three delegates each, while each local lodge or branch was asked to send two delegates.

"A strong industrial steel workers union working for these aims will improve the security of our members and will also make possible the growth of our fraternal orders. Collective bargaining and industrial democracy will also enable the steel workers to join the fraternal order of their choice and not be compelled to join company 'insurance' and 'benefit' schemes," the call stated.

Among the signers of the call are Honorable Rev. Marshall L. Shepard, member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives; Honorable Walter S. Pytko, Pennsylvania State Senator and E. J. Lever, field director of the C.I.O.

Indicating the wide support for the conference the Fraternal Orders Committee announced backing from: Wayne L. Hopkins, executive secretary of the Armstrong Association; Miss Claudia Grant, secretary of the Wharton Settlement House; H. H. Miller, executive secretary of the Christian St. Y.M.C.A.; Rev. Marshall Shepard, an ardent supporter of the C.I.O. and others.

Coast Drug Firm Denied Injunction

Pharmacists Union Wins Court Battle Against 'Thrifty' Stores

LOS ANGELES, March 8.—In a decision constituting a sweeping indictment of the vicious restraining injunctions that have been ordered recently against organized labor, Judge Henry Willis, Superior Court, denied Wednesday, March 3, Thrifty Drug Stores' petition for a permanent restraining order against the Pharmacists' Union, Local 840.

With the denial of the petition automatically dissolving the temporary restraining order given out by Superior Court Judge Ruben Schmidt last December 14, the Pharmacists announce greater concentration of effort and a determination to carry on the strike against the unfair Thrifty stores.

Outlining the rights of labor in any dispute, Judge Willis pointed out that a union has the "right to strike and the right to picket."

Furthermore, the Judge declared that the union possesses the right to persuade workers to join the strike, to visit them at their jobs or at their homes, to carry placards on the picket line, to use newspapers as placards, to sell or give away these newsappers for information, and to conduct a primary or secondary boycott.

That blame for violence in any strike must be laid at the doors of the police and company interests was demonstrated by J. Allen Frankel, union attorney, when he showed that in the 98-day strike of the maritime workers not one case of violence was reported.

Frankel said that it was not the pharmacists that used intimidation, but the Thrifty Drug Company, by unjustified injunction, and the "Red Squad," through its brutal methods, that used intimidation. "If anyone is entitled to a restraining order," he declared, "it is the Pharmacists' Union against the Thrifty Drug Stores."

Demands of the union are $40 for a 48-hour week, recognition of the union, time and a half for overtime, smocks furnished by the company, and two weeks' vacation with pay.

Jersey Justice: How Courts Take Over and 'Run' Unions

Burns Got $93,491 For Lift Strike Scabs

Labor Spy Firm's Profit $129,194 for First 6 Months of 1936—Remington-Rand Is Listed as Client to La Follette

WASHINGTON, March 8 (UP).—William J. Burns International Detective Agency made a gross profit of $45,861 on a $93,491 gross business in furnishing guards in connection with the strike of elevator operators in New York City last year, the LaFollette Civil Liberties Committee was told today.

W. Sherman Burns and Raymond J. Burns, sons of the agency's founder, appeared as witnesses while committee Chairman Robert M. LaFollette, Jr., P., Wis., read figures into the record showing the elevator strike profits came from 160 clients during March, 1936.

The firm's income from industrial espionage and guard-furnishing work jumped from $85,651 for the entire year 1935 to $129,194 for the first six months of 1936, LaFollette said.

Committee compilations showed the agency charged the Remington-Rand Co. $28,327 for work in connection with a strike. The work extended from May 28 to Sept. 10, 1936.

PROFIT IN "LABOR TROUBLE"

Included in the Remington-Rand invoices, LaFollette showed, was a $30 item for three days' use of a "listening device."

"Is it a general practice to use these instruments in your espionage work?" LaFollette asked.

"Yes," Burns replied, "within legal limitations."

Sen. Elbert D. Thomas D., Utah, read several agency circulars and letters showing that Burns kept close track of labor organization activities.

Thomas asked if the agency had ever tried to "stir up" trouble.

"No sir," Sherman Burns replied. "One of our men may have gone beyond the scope of his instructions in such a way, but the agency has standing instructions against any such efforts."

"But you do profit from labor troubles, don't you?" Thomas repeated.

"Well," Sherman retorted, "a doctor profits from sickness and a lawyer profits from litigation."

Raymond Burns testified that the firm's activities were most frequent in places where "Communists and radicals" were numerous.

Ask LaFollette to Probe N. J. Labor Suppression

Investigation Seen Likely as Labor Leaders Cite Destruction of Civil Liberties By Order of Boss Hague

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Delegates from 15 New Jersey trade unions today asked the LaFollette Civil Liberties Committee for an investigation of the suppression of labor activities in the state, particularly in Hudson County—dominated by "Boss" Frank Hague. A committee of four representing the unions officially presented a petition for the probe to the committee at its hearing this afternoon.

In the group were Charles Vigorito of the Dyers Federation, Carl Holderman of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, Murray Baron of the Suitcase, Bag and Portfolio Makers Union, and Abraham J. Isserman of the Committee on Labor's Rights in New Jersey.

PROBE SEEN LIKELY

The LaFollette Committee indicated that they would make the investigation. Chief Investigator Robert Wohlforth stated that he had received numerous complaints from other groups and private citizens asking for a study of the tie-up between Mayor Hague and open-shop interests.

Citing numerous violations of civil liberties in Hudson County, the petition presented yesterday said:

"In the lead in the suppression of rights have been the police of Hudson County. Their actions in so doing have been in accordance with a publicly announced policy by the administrative officials of Jersey City, headed by Mayor Hague, to make Jersey City a place 'free from labor troubles' and a haven for open shops.

"In carrying out the suppression of civil liberties the Jersey City police assumed the functions of the judiciary. The police decide whether or not picketing in any particular case will be allowed.

VIOLATIONS LISTED

"Among the rights which have been denied are the following:

1.—The right to carry on organizational activities.
2.—The right to hold meetings.
3.—The right to distribute literature.
4.—The right to carry placards.
5.—The right to picket peacefully.
6.—The right to free access over public highways.
7.—The right to be unmolested in strike headquarters.
8.—The right to conduct soup kitchens in time of strikes.
9.—The right to carry on strikes.
10.—The right of workers to become members of trade unions."

Recently cited violations of strikers' rights which the committee pointed out included stopping of picketing by the Retail Clerks International Protective Association, Local 1049, the Boot and Shoe Workers Union, the Retail Clerks Union, Local 906, the Pharmacists Union, Local 1199.

UNIONISTS COERCED

Drivers of Hill Bus Company who joined the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen were forced to resign from the union on penalty of having their bus drivers' license revoked. The Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union was ordered by the police to call off a strike until after the Easter season.

Unions which joined in the petition included the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, Suitcase, Bag and Portfolio Makers Union, Upholsterers, Carpet and Linoleum Mechanics Union, Pocketbook International Union, Beltmakers Union, Joint Council of Knitgoods Workers, Dyers Federation, Federation of Teachers, American Federation of Hosiery Workers, National Leather Workers Association, Boot and Shoe Workers Union, Hudson County Central Labor Union, Hudson County Committee for Labor's Rights, International Seamen's Union, and New Jersey Civil Liberties Union.

Winrod Is Linked To Nazi Officials

That anti-Semitism is rampant in sections of the United States is obvious to any traveled observer.

More and more employers are refusing to hire Jewish workers. Only yesterday the Daily Worker was told that the big Anaconda Copper Company smelter and refinery at Perth Amboy, New Jersey is barring Jews.

The growth of anti-Semitism here is no accident. . . . It is being imported from Germany and is being made in America by Hitler agents.

Of these agents Gerald B. Winrod, of Wichita, Kansas, is one of the most active.

Subsidized by mysterious sources his anti-Semitic "Defender" and "Revealer," and a host of propaganda booklets, are distributed to tens of thousands of readers throughout the country from his bookstore in Wichita.

Winrod's papers publish official Hitler handouts against the Jews and extracts from the "British Fascist."

The Nazis boast of his support. On a recent visit to Germany, the Rev. L. M. Birkhead, prominent Kansas City minister, was told by Paul Wurm, assistant to Streicher, then chief anti-Semitist in Germany: "We are in touch with anti-Semites all over the world. For example we are in touch with the publisher of these papers." Wurm then took from Streicher's current file copies of the "Defender" and the "Revealer."

Winrod told DeWitt Gilpin, Sunday Worker reporter recently, that conversations with Hitler officials in Germany won him over to the Nazis.

Winrod exports anti-Semitic literature over the world. Lord Mosley, British fascist leader, is a big customer. The Wichita publisher's staff of 25 or more persons lead a busy life. One week a staff writer may pose as a Russian refugee, another as a girl raped by a Jew and another may pretend to be investigating the life of Secretary of Labor Perkins.

Winrod attacks what he calls the "Jewish New Deal" of President Roosevelt and mourns the defeat of Governor Landon.

He is said to be backed by an alleged Christian organization, "The Defenders," but the small membership of this organization could not possibly finance his extensive publications.

Old Style King's Court Carries Out Wishes of Boss Hague

By Art Shields
ARTICLE II

Old English wrestlers had a name for it, that fits Boss Frank Hague's injunction courts in New Jersey.

They got your head "In Chancery."

They got your head under the arm pit and almost tore it off.

This sporting term, the story goes, came from the old English Chancery Court, which represented the King. When a worker got in Chancery he hadn't a chance, and sometimes he lost his head.

The Chancery Court of old England of the Middle Ages, still survives in New Jersey. They are the so-called "equity" courts. . . . In the "equity" courts the judge is judge and jury. He issues a writ telling you what to do and what not to do and puts you in jail if you don't carry out his orders.

His orders expressed the wishes of the King in Old England.

In New Jersey the King is Boss Hague.

And his writs are called injunctions today.

No other state has this Chancery Court, which New Jersey imported in colonial times. Judges in other states, it is true, sit in "equity" cases and issue injunctions. But they haven't quite the power of the New Jersey Chancery Court, which specializes solely in equity cases and is very jealous of its authority.

They issue all the injunctions in strikes, except where a federal judge butts in. And they have charge of the receivership racket, which puts millions in fees and graft in the politicians' hands.

GRAFT SCANDALS

Chancellor Luther H. Campbell, a Hague man, or one of his ten vice chancellors, appoints the receivers in bankruptcy cases, and the shakedown of estates runs into six figures sometimes.

Let the doubter read the records of the graft scandals in which Vice Chancellor Church and Vice Chancellor Fallon were ousted several years ago.

The Chancery Court also throws trade unions into receiverships. Boss Hague's Chancery Court has thrown several Jersey City unions into receiverships, in charge of receivers who handle the unions' funds and pay themselves heavy fees.

In other words the Chancery Court, not the membership runs the union.

This threat of receivership hangs over every union in Jersey City, where Hague's control is tightest.

John J. Lenihan, a lawyer close to Hague, is one of the top receivers. He has operated at least four trade unions since 1933.

BRANDLE-HAGUE ROW

Czar Lenihan holds union elections, calls union meetings and "operates" the union, as the lawyers put it, as long as he deems necessary.

Hague had the Chancellor put Lenihan in charge of the Iron Workers Union of Jersey City in 1933, after the boss fell out with Theodore Brandle, the union's head. Brandle was a reactionary trade union ruler, who got along nicely with Hague till the building of the Pulaski Skyway, a $16,000,000 steel bridge highway from the Holland Tunnel out.

Reports differ as to what Hague's cut was on this open shop steel construction job. . . . I've heard the figure of $7,000,000 mentioned in pretty well-informed sources.

Brandle had the job picketed. . . . U. S. and Bethlehem Steel and Frank Hague objected. Hague broke with Brandle . . . didn't even pay back a loan of $16,000 the labor leader claims to have made him. . . . Brandle is suing Hague now. But Hague has the upper hand in the courts and put Brandle's union in receivership when an inter-union quarrel developed.

FAY ENTERS PICTURE

There wasn't much left of the union when this receivership was wound up in 1934.

Lenihan copped the receiverships of three other unions—Local 164 of the Electrical Workers, Local 373 of the Iron Workers in Jersey City and the Newark local of the iron workers.

Locals of the steamfitters, teamsters and other Jersey City unions have been placed under receivers since.

There has been racketeering and corruption in some Jersey City unions. No one who has followed the career of such men as Hague's associate, Frank Fay, who is now suspected in the Redwood murder, and of Brandle himself, can deny that.

Hague's Chancery Court never bothered Brandle while he was breaking strikes. Hague and Brandle were bosom friends till the Iron workers picketed the Pulaski Skyway job.

THE C.I.O. CAMPAIGN

Curbing of the Chancery Court is of vital importance to the C.I.O. campaign in the great mass production industries of New Jersey.

By curbing the Court's power to throw unions into receivership and pickets into jail the people will curb the power of Boss Hague.

The fight to curb Boss Hague's Court is getting stronger all the time. The Anti-Injunction bill passed the Assembly last year and was about to sweep through the Senate, when Hague and Governor Hoffman—Democrat and Republican bosses in a united front—killed it.

But the CIO and the progressives in the A. F. of L. in New Jersey are coming back into the fight with more punch this year, encouraged by the tremendous response that is greeting Roosevelt's proposals against the judicial oligarchy.

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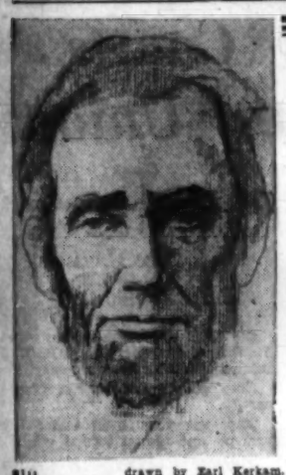
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If the Supreme Court Will Fix Policy, the People Will Cease to Be Their Own Rulers

". . . the candid citizen must confess that, if the policy of the Government upon vital questions affecting the whole people is to be irrevocably fixed by the decisions of the Supreme Court the instant they are made, in ordinary litigation between parties in personal actions, the people will have ceased to be their own rulers, having to that extent practically resigned their Government into the hands of that eminent tribunal."

—ABRAHAM LINCOLN, First Inaugural Address, March 4, 1861

The Despotism of a Judicial Oligarchy

". . . to consider the judges as the ultimate arbiters of all constitutional questions" (Jefferson commented in a letter in 1820) "is a very dangerous doctrine indeed, and one which places us under the despotism of an oligarchy."

—THOMAS JEFFERSON



Conspiracy of Pres. Buchanan and Supreme Court To Uphold Slavery Revealed in Historic Record

By Milton Howard

This week marks the 80th anniversary of the epochal Dred Scott decision of the Supreme Court, handed down March 6, 1857, upholding the eternal justice of chattel slavery.

A curious and remarkable meaning attaches to our noting the anniversary this year for the decision upholding slavery was handed down during the Administration of President Buchanan.

And four days ago, Roosevelt opened his sharp attack against the Court with the words, "I do not want to leave it [the nation] to my successor in the condition in which Buchanan left it to Lincoln." There is a good deal of political implication in this remark which does not at first meet the naked eye. We must remember that Buchanan bequeathed to Lincoln the problem of slavery which required for its solution bloody civil war.

But in addition, there is the all-too-little-known fact that President Buchanan was proved to have been guilty of a secret, conspiratorial conniving with the Supreme Court, together with accredited agents of the slave-holders, **to guarantee that the Court would hand down its notorious pro-slave decision in the Dred Scott Case.**

THE GREATEST COURT SCANDAL

In referring to President Buchanan, Roosevelt was referring to a pro-slave President who deliberately turned the Supreme Court into a judicial tool of the slave-owners, and he was reviving, whether he meant it or not, **the greatest scandal in the history of the Supreme Court**—the fact that its judges deliberately entered into the plot to preserve and extend slavery!

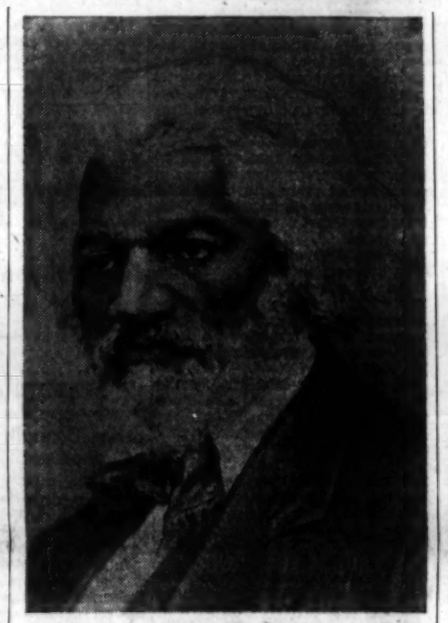
In the Dred Scott decision, the Supreme Court, **for the first time in more than half a century,** from 1803, the year of the reactionary Marbury vs. Madison decision of Justice Marshall, to 1857, the year of the Dred Scott decision, actually dared to declare a law passed by Congress unconstitutional. The Court's judges had not dared for more than half a century to use the usurped power which Marshall's decision gave them! But it was in the great national crisis of slavery, when the slave-owners' power was menaced, that the Supreme Court finally decided to make use of this usurped power, and **it did this through a conspiracy with the Executive of the Country,** President James Buchanan. So much for the "independence"-of-the-three-branches of Government theory!

The facts are as follows:

THE FACTS

Dred Scott, a slave, had been carried by his master to the states of Missouri and Illinois. Since the Missouri Compromise of 1820 had given Congress the power to restrict slavery in the territory of which these states were a part, Dred Scott declared that he had become a free man. Upheld by a lower Court, Dred Scott was declared a slave by the Supreme Court of Missouri. The fight went to the U. S. Supreme Court and became a national issue.

It was obvious what was involved here—the right of Congress to regulate and control slavery in the territory under its jurisdiction. If Congress did not have that right, then the Missouri Compromise was "unconstitutional," and Dred Scott remained a slave. The political forces lined up. The anti-slave forces led by Abraham Lincoln and the Republicans against the pro-slave forces led by Buchanan and Stephen Douglas.



FREDERICK DOUGLASS, great Negro leader, whose anniversary is celebrated this month, was a powerful and gifted speaker who was born into slavery and escaped to the North. He was among Abraham Lincoln's counselors during the Civil War.

At this point, the pro-slave reactionaries decided to make use of the Supreme Court as a weapon in their fight against progress, and in defense of their privileges, exactly as the Hearst-Liberty League reactionaries today use the Court against social legislation, and plan to use it to buttress their growing reaction.

The slave-holders sent a secret agent, Alexander H. Stevens, who later became Vice-President of the Confederacy, to Buchanan and the Supreme Court. He immediately made the proper connections, and a letter written by him proves that he knew exactly what was going on behind the scenes while the Court was supposed to be weighing the "justice" of Dred Scott's case. Stevens, the slave-holders' lobbyist, was actually directing the Supreme Court's decision. Writing to his brother on Dec. 15, 1857, he said:

"I have been urging all the influences I could bear upon the Supreme Court to get them to postpone no longer the case on the Missouri Restriction before them, but to decide it. They take it up today. If they decide, AS I HAVE REASON TO BELIEVE THEY WILL, that this restriction is unconstitutional . . . then," Stevens went on, "the slave forces would have conquered the nation."

Just as Stevens predicted, the Court upheld the slave-holders. The country was in an uproar. The State Legislature of Maine passed a resolution denouncing the Supreme Court as the "tool of a slave-holding minority," and declarad that the decision is binding on no one.

The decision itself is little quoted today. But it deserves resurrection as a glaring example of what the Court would do in defense of slavery and reaction.

THE DECISION

The judges decided that the word "people" did not apply to Negroes, since the Negroes were regarded at the time of the Revolution as "inferior beings." The court then went on to say that the Negroes **for more than a century before had been regorded as beings of an inferior order, and altogether unfit to associate with the white race either in social or political relations, and were so far inferior that they had no rights the white man was bound to respect, and that the Negro might justly and lawfully be reduced to slavery for his benefit.**

Stung to hot indignation, Lincoln, in his debates with Douglas, bluntly declared, "This decision will have to be reversed." He charged Buchanan and the Supreme Court with conspiracy. Senator Seward of New York, later to become Lincoln's Secretary of State, flung a challenge down to the Court in a flaming speech on the Senate floor, in which he flatly charged President Buchanan and the Supreme Court with scandalous and criminal conspiracy in collusion with slave-owners' agents! He pointed an accusing finger at President Buchanan and said: **". . . Before coming into office, Buchanan approached, or was approached by the Supreme Court of the United States!"**

He scathingly ridiculed the idea that the Supreme Court had anything to say about the laws under which the American people were to live.

"The Supreme Court can reverse its judgment more easily than we can reconcile the people to its usurpation. The Supreme Court commands the people of the United States to accept the principle that one man can own other men. . . . The people of the United States," he cried in contemptuous defiance of the Court, "can never, and never will accept principles so abhorrent and unconstitutional. Never! Never! Let the Court recede! But whether it recedes or not, we shall reorganize the Court, and thus reform its political sentiments and practices, and bring them into harmony with the Constitution and the Laws of Nature!"

In the same tenor as this scorching defiance of the judicial tyranny of the Court, Lincoln, in his reply to Douglas, derided the idea that this decision was binding on anybody.

"The sacredness that Judge Douglas throws around this decision," he said, "is a degree of sacredness that has never been thrown around any other such decision. I have never heard of such a thing. . . . . It is the first of its kind; it is an astonisher in all legal history."

The charge that the President and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court had plotted with the slave-holders to fasten slavery on the country forever was attacked by the slave forces as the ravings of "radicals" and "madmen." Even some of the Northern people could not believe it. They thought the Court and the Presidency were too holy for such profanations. They did not see that the court is a political instrument of power. History proves them wrong. History proves the conspiracy up to the hilt.

THE PROOF

We now have letters proving that the Supreme Court secretly kept Buchanan informed of its pro-slave decision, that the pro-slave judges urged Buchanan to put pressure on the two judges who were anti-slave, and that when Buchanan in his inaugural speech pledged to carry out the verdict of the court, whatever it might be, he already knew in advance that the Court had decided for the slave-owners!

Supreme Court Justice Catron wrote to Buchanan, February 19, 1857, a few weeks before the verdict, "Will you drop Grier (another Supreme Court judge) a line saying how necessary it is and how good the opportunity is to settle the agitation by an affirmative decision of the Court one way or the other."

Buchanan thereupon wrote to Supreme Court Justice Grier, and got the reply: "I have taken the liberty of showing your letter, in confidence, to our mutual friends Judge Wayne and the Chief Justice. . . . With their concurrence **I will give you in confidence the history of the case and the probable result."**

This proves the pro-slave conspiracy incontrovertibly.

It is an interesting sidelight that the reactionaries were so furious at this disclosure that they threatened to violate the will of the people in their rage—"Chief Justice Taney was so enraged," writes the historian Rhodes, "that he told Tyler that had Seward been nominated and elected President in 1860, he would have refused to administer to him the oath of office." Exactly as the Liberty League-Hearst crowd played around with the idea of resisting the November election returns if the results went against them!

FORTRESS OF REACTION

This brief historic survey indicates certain conclusions for us in the present fight to curb the power of the Court. Our history proves that the Supreme Court in every basic issue affecting the national welfare at crucial periods becomes the focus and rallying point for reaction. In the days of Jefferson and Jackson, it was the problem of popular rights of the small farmers and artisans against the big property-holders. In the days of Lincoln, it was the crucial issue of chattel slavery. Today, it has become the problem of national social legislation to cope with the rapidly advancing poverty and ruin of workers and farmers and small business men as capitalist monopoly towers, the dominating force over the country's life.

But today, the problem of poverty and security have become inextricably interwoven with the problem of political democracy, a fact which Roosevelt could not escape in his recent speech. So that today, the forces fighting to retain and intensify poverty as the basis of their super-profit become also the forces driving toward American fascism and the Supreme Court, as before in our national crises, becomes the fortress of reaction. The main political task of the people today, fighting against poverty and insecurity, is to strike a blow at the tyranny of the Supreme Court.

The Roosevelt Court reforms, and the steps that will have to be taken to carry them forward, are in the finest traditions of American history.

Court Rules Against C.P. Injunction

Illinois Election Plea Jurisdiction Given Lower Tribunal

WASHINGTON, March 8 (UP).—The Supreme Court today ordered the Illinois Federal District Court to dismiss a plea by Illinois Communists for an injunction to compel state election officials to place Communist electoral candidates on the last November election ballot.

The Supreme Court held the case was "moot," no longer presenting any real controversy. It permitted the lower court to retain jurisdiction in any other matters involved aside from the injunction plea.

The suit was begun prior to the election before a three-judge Federal District Court which dismissed the complaint. Just prior to the election the Supreme Court refused to entertain an appeal in a similar suit brought by a Communist Party member.

The Communist Party of Illinois obtained more than 30,000 signatures, double the number needed—from 64 counties instead of the 55 required.

The Communist Party appealed immediately but it took the Supreme Court almost five months, long past the election, to decide that the case was "moot" and is no longer a "pressing controversy."

When the Parfty was ruled off the ballot many prominent liberals and working class organizations protested. This was a second election in which the Tory Republicans composing Illinois courts ruled the party off the ballot. The simple device was to invalidate signatures on technical grounds from a sufficient number of counties to bring the number of counties with accepted signatures to below the 55 required. Then all petitions were rejected.

F.D.R. TO INSIST ON COURT PLAN

(Continued from Page 1)

against the Roosevelt proposal from Chicago tomorrow night. . . .

Wheeler is coming to the front as leader of the anti-Roosevelt forces, a circumstance which is enabling the Republican opposition to fight less conspicuously. A part of the opposition strategy is to avoid the mark of partisan politics. Democratic leadership in the Supreme Court battle is welcomed by the G.O.P. A mass meeting in New York Friday will be addresed by opponents of the court proposals.

A plan is developing quietly to postpone the court showdown by holding it in the Senate Committee until this session of Congress ends. That would require skillful and protracted obstruction. If they fail to bottle the bill in committee, opponents undoubtedly will resort to the tactics of filibuster.

Foes of the court plan today threatened to introduce a resolution, already drafted, to prohibit "propaganda" speeches by executive officials. This was aimed at a reported "stump" speech campaign by cabinet officials on behalf of the President's bill.

At the same session, Majority Leader Joseph T. Robinson charged that chain letters and women's clubs were being used in what he termed an "unfair" campaign against the court reorganization plan.

Robinson read letters to show how the opposition campaign was being pressed in chain letters, through women's clubs and at tea parties.

This organized campaign is by no means limited to the religious group referred to the other day in connection with letters written by Gerald B. Winrod of Wichita.

AIR-MAIL EXTENDS

WASHINGTON, March 8 (UP).—Trans-Pacific air mail service will be extended to Hongkong on April 21, the postoffice department announced tonight.

High Court Holds Up Social Laws

No Decisions Handed Down on Legislation Long Delayed

WASHINGTON, March 8. — The Supreme Court today again held up important social legislation passed by the American people through their elected representatives.

In one of the shortest sessions in its history, the Court did not hand down a single decision on major legislation which has been in its hands for some time. This legislation includes the Wagner National Labor Relations Act, the Railway Labor Act, the Washington Minimum Wage Law, and the New York Unemployment Insurance Law.

The Court took jurisdistion of an appeal case in which the Southern Coke and Coal Company challenged constitutionality of the Alabama State Unemployment Insurance Act.

UPHELD IN DISTRICT COURT

A federal district court upheld the company's demand for an injunction against enforcement of the act and declared the Alabama law invalid on the grounds that it "deprived the company of property without due process of law and interfered with its freedom of contract."

Attorney General Albert A. Carmichael appealed the case.

The Alabama case is of especial interest because of the persistent efforts of the New York Manufacturers Association to force a new Supreme Court vote on the New York State Unemployment Insurance law.

The New York law came up while one justice was sick, and the vote was four-to-four on its constitutionality. In cases of a tie vote, the lower court's decision is upheld.

A petition from former Federal Judge Halsted Ritter to have the Court consider the Senate impeachment proceedings that removed him from office was refused.

COURT UPSETS LEPKE VERDICT

Gurrah's Conviction Is Sustained by Court Of Appeals

Conviction of Louis (Lepke) Buchalter, sentenced to two years in prison and $10,000 fine for racketeering in the fur industry, was set aside yesterday by the Circuit Court of Appeals.

The court upheld the conviction of Jacob (Gurrah) Shapiro, associate of Buchalter, on the same charges. His counsel announced an appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

Lepke and Gurrah, who are now the subject of a probe by Special Prosecutor Thomas F. Dewey in connection with the garment industry racket, were convicted on evidence showing that they formed a strong-arm association in the fur dressing industry for which members were enlisted by violence.

One of the main witnesses against the two was Irving Potash, assistant manager of the Furriers Joint Council.

Drastic Rent Laws Needed Now, Says Post

(Continued from Page 1)

need to raise rents. A similar law was adopted by the Legislature in 1921.

Tracing the development of the current situation, which he termed "a poor man's housing shortage," Post pointed out that the root of the present crisis was the fact that enforcement of the Multiple Dwelling Law of 1929 had not been enforced in all its details until Jan. 1 of this year.

Of the 82,000 old-law tenements existing prior to 1901, about 65,000 still remain, he added.

Scoring attempts at delaying enforcement of the law again—a demand of the landlord groups—Post said: "I've never seen a moratorium yet which actually carried out the purpose for which it was written."

Enforcement of the Multiple Dwelling Law through the magistrates' court is impossible, Post insisted. "I have no faith in the encourt," he said.

forcement of the law through the

MURRAY-PHELPS BILL

Vacating of buildings where there is non-compliance with the law is the chief weapon left his department, he told the committee. However, he pointed out, it is impossible to force people on the streets. The department, therefore, had to seek other means of forcing compliance and is now pressing the Murray-Phelps bill in Albany. This measure would give the city a right to enter an old-law dwelling, make repairs and charge the cost up to the landlord in the same way as a tax or an assessment against the property.

It was at this point that the committee's latent hostility to Post, low-rent public housing and the present administration flared up. Borough President George U. Harvey of Queens interrupted.

"Does that mean you can go into anybody's house?" he asked belligerantly.

"No," replied Post, "only in old-law tenements where there is no compliance with the law."

HARVEY ATTACKS

While the Murray-Phelps prior lien bill and an emergency rent law are immediately necessary, the commissioner said, the slum problem could be solved finally only with large-scale, Federally-subsidized housing. "We must frankly admit that private enterprise can't build for slum dwellers," he added.

Questions flew thick and fast at Post after he concluded, each succeeding question making it more and more apparent to observers that the committee had two main purposes—to balk enforcement of the Multiple Dwelling Law and low-rent public housing and to act as an anti-LaGuardia fishing expedition.

"Don't you know," asked Harvey, "that you can build brick houses in Queens that will cost $30 a month and that in 20 years a man will own his own home?"

"Yes," Post flashed back, "but that doesn't include heat, maintenance or insurance, which would bring the cost up to $40 a month."

HARLEM HOUSING

Harvey retired into a sullen silence, but others took up the Post-baiting. How about the new Harlem River houses? he was asked. Wouldn't they rent at nearly $12 a room and thus be prohibitive for slum dwellers?

Post, admitting that low-cost housing has hardly begun in New York, insisted that the Harlem project rents would be about $7. A low rate of interest on funds loaned the city by the Federal government would insure that, he said.

The committee began on a new tack. "What about a subsidy for alteration costs, a subsidy to landlords?" Alderman Edward J. Sullivan, Greenwich Village Democrat, asked. The landlord group, who had their own claque leader, applauded the question.

"If the city lends the landlords money, the Government will have to take a secondary position, just like any other mortgagors," Post replied.

Sullivan brought the row into pic hilarity into the proceedings later by asking who had originated the word "slum." It seemed that a foreign writer by the name of Dickens had, Post informed him.

"I move then," Sullivan said, "that it be forbidden to use or perpetuate the word 'slum.'"

LANDLORDS NOISY

Boos and hisses, with a scattering of applause from representatives of tenants' organizations followed Post as he left the committee table.

Another outbreak occurred as Mrs. Samuel I. Rosenman, representing the United Neighborhood Houses, was introducing witnesses to support the general position taken by the Tenement House Commissioner. So noisy was the landlord claque that Borough President James J. Lyons, of the Bronx, committee chairman, had to shout for order three times to still the tumult.

Others who appeared were James Felt, a realtor; Henry Allen, of the Bowery Savings Bank; Stanley Isaacs, of the United Neighborhood Societies; Alice Flexer Rothblatt, secretary of the Housing Division of the Welfare Council; Reuben J. Wittstein and Felix Marsall, landlords.

The hearing will be continued next Monday afternoon.

At 10 A.M. today at City Hall representatives of 100 social organizations will gather to discuss housing problems. The parley was initiated by the National Public Housing Conference.

Yes, He Meant Hitler, Says LaGuardia

(Continued from Page 1)

Horrors" remark, the mayor laughed and said:

"I think the opening paragraph of the apology, pointing out that we have freedom of speech was more embarrassing to the Embassy than the apology was to me."

MEETING A SELL-OUT

LaGuardia's scheduled appearance here tonight caused so great a demand for tickets that sponsors of the program were forced to hire another hall to accommodate the overflow. Speakers were scheduled to appear first at one meeting and then repeat their remarks at the second gathering.

"Oh, yes, I remember the invitation to the Cutting lecture," declared Herbert Blankenhorn, Nazi attache here. "But of course we will not attend. That was decided when we saw that Mayor LaGuardia's name was on the program."

A heavy police guard met the Mayor at the station and accompanied him wherever he went last night.

Billy Rose Plans Hitler Horror at Fair

(By United Press)

Billy Rose, show producer whose photograph was used by a Nazi newspaper in the German attack on Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, today asked the New York World's Fair Committee for permission to exhibit a "Chamber of Horrors" showing Germany under Adolf Hitler's regime.

A photograph showing Rose judging a group of chorus girls—their backs to the camera — was printed in the German newspaper, Der Angriff, with an inference that the man "measuring these girls' dimensions" really was Mayor LaGuardia.

Rose sent $5,000 with his application, asking for five acres of land along the 1939 World's Fair midway in order that he might show "without prejudice" and "based on incontrovertible facts" a dramatization of Hitler's life, a Nazi concentration camp and the German "blood purge."

Japan's Search for Fish May Create New Issues, Says Sen. Schwellenbach

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8. —Senator Lewis B. Schwellenbach of Washington told the Senate today that "serious" international difficulties may arise from threatened invasion of North Pacific waters by Japanese and European fishing interests.

He said refusal by the Soviet Union to grant extensive fishing rights has sent Japan in quest of new fields.

Southern Woods, Slum Homes--Child Slaves Found in Both

By Beth McHenry

Snow was falling hard on the sunny South and the ten-year-old boy who was picking up pieces of wood along the street in Asheville, North Carolina, had on thin torn pants and a pair of shoes with holes in them. It was eleven o'clock in the morning and he said he was sorry not to be in school, but how could he go. He could sell the firewood but he and his sick mother could not eat the lessons he learned school.

A truant officer was reasoning with the boy and the kid was talking back to him straight, explaining that he liked school but they didn't have any food at their house or coal.

This little boy picked up an average of about two dollars a week. He never had heard anything about child labor laws.

28 HAVE RATIFIED

North Carolina is a funny state, full of rich transients and poor natives and just below Asheville the thick pine forests cover a lot of ground and hide a lot of misery. Kids working in lumber, like the ones described by Harry Raymond in the Daily Worker, in his recent series on Child Labor. Fifteen-year-old girls making less than five dollars for two weeks work in the Kinston Shirt Company. Nine-year-old Negro girls paid 50 cents a week for 12 hours of housework every day.

This is one small piece of the enormous crime that passage of the child labor amendment would do away with. The crime that shadows American industry and corrodes American agriculture—the labor of little children, not only in the South where it fits so easily into the grooves left by slavery, but in all the states of America.

Twenty-eight states have ratified the Child Labor Amendment to date but eight more must do likewise before the United States Congress shall have the "power to limit, regulate, and prohibit the labor of persons under 18 years of age."

THE HIERARCHY FOR BIG BUSINESS

Up at Albany, capital of the enlightened state of New York, a fierce fight now rages between progressives fighting for ratification of the Child Labor amendment and reactionaries trying to defeat it. The words of bishops, praying out loud for big business, have confused the issue with talk of children "seized by the state, taken away from their parents who brought them into the world."

But the real purpose of the bishops' talk looms large and sinful on the horizon: defeat of the Child Labor Amendment so that the manufacturers may continue to pile up profits from the exploitation of infants.

In New York the fight for ratification of the child labor amendment has been going on since 1924. For 13 years the Catholic hierarchy speaking for the manufacturers, has led the shameful fight against this legislation.

Cardinal Hayes of New York and his brethren of the upper church brackets in New York and Massachusetts, two of the most heavily industrialized states in the nation, are saying the child labor amendment will take children out of the home and give them over to the state. The answer to this is so obvious that the possibility of the hierarchy fooling even the members of their own church is doubtful.

CATHOLIC AUTHOR OF LAW

Proof that the big bishops who have come out against the Child Labor Amendment do not speak for the people of the Catholic Church has grown increasingly apparent in the spoken opposition of other priests and lay Catholics. One of the authors of the Child Labor Amendment was Senator Thomas J. Walsh of Montana, a Catholic. Among the most earnest supporters of the ratification bill at Albany are prominent religious persons of all denominations.

LAW NOT ENFORCED

Child Labor legislation would return to parents those children shanghaied from homes into factories and fields. It would put 10 and 12 and 14-year-old children where they belong, in schools (public or private, religious of non-sectarian) and playgrounds, getting education and growing healthy. Far

14-Year-Old Slave



This 14-year-old youngster works in a lumber yard in Elenton, S. C. Together with hundreds like him, many of them still younger, he labors as much as 60 hours a week.

from taking children away from their parents, it would give them back to the homes from which they have been stolen.

A favorite fallacy of big business in the state of New York is that there is no child labor here. "We have adequate child labor legislation," the manufacturers say. There is a law, prohibiting the labor of children under sixteen but what has happened to that law is one of life's mysteries. It has never been enforced.

In White Plains a survey was recently made by the New York Child Labor Committee in cooperation with local school officials and the Westchester League of Women Voters. It showed that 417 children there between the ages of 8 and 15 years were working as hard as any adults, during school terms as well as in vacation times. Many of these were kids selling magazines, working 26 hours a week for often as little as 20 cents. Twenty per cent of those included in the survey were employed in factories and mercantiles, more than half of them children under 14.

At magnificent wages, all of them. The report mentions a ten-year-old boy working in a print shop six days a week for a dollar; a 12-year-old boy working all day every day seven days a week for a dollar and a half; a nine-year-old boy working six days a week distributing newspapers from a truck, from 4 A. M. to 8 A. M. and from 2 P. M. to 6 P. M. for 50 cents a week.

Child labor federal legislation, twice thrown out by the nine old men of the Supreme Court (in 1916 and in 1919) is again before the people of America. Eight states to go and the children twisting flowers in Greenwich Village slum dwellings for 22 cents a gross will play normally in the sunshine. Nine states to go, and twelve-year-old hosiery workers in Rockwood, Tenn., 14-year-old Paterson silk mill workers and Georgia kids making candlewick bedspreads for 11 cents a day will move from sweatshops and dark houses into the schools and sunshine where children belong.

East Side Buries Victims of Fire



Shown above (center, being escorted by two women) is the daughter of Ehiel Handelman, 63-year-old victim of the fire which razed a slum tenement at 135 Suffolk Street last Friday morning. At extreme right is the son of Ehiel Handelman. Thousands of East Siders attended the funeral Sunday.

City Gags C.P. Fight Against Child Labor

Party Denied Permit for Sound Truck on West Side

The Department of Licenses yesterday refused a permit to the Communist Party, Section 3, of the lower West Side, to use a sound truck today and tomorrow to rally neighborhood sentiment for the Child Labor Amendment now up before the State Assembly for ratification.

The Department asserted its refusal was based on New York's antinoise ordinances.

Commenting on this denial of civil rights, leaders of the Communist Party Chelsea Section declared that the action was really an attack on progressive action without legal justification.

The streets of the city have been free for the use of sound trucks by Tory women's organizations to blare out attacks on President Roosevelt's Supreme Court proposals, they pointed out.

The Communist Party is sending protests to Mayor LaGuardia and to Police Commissioner Lewis Valentine, and is calling upon the Socialist Party, the American Labor Party and other liberal neighborhood organizations to protest the violation of civil rights.

Hoffman's Threat a Dud At Crucible

Governor Harold Hoffman's threats of bloodshed against CIO members proved a dud in the Crucible Steel Co. plants in North New Jersey.

Yesterday the CIO headquarters at Newark announced that hundreds of Crucible workers had joined the Amalgamated Iron, Steel & Tin Workers, and chartered lodges had been organized in Harrison and Jersey City.

Crucible steel plants in New Jersey are working 24 hours a day on munitions and other highly specialized steel products. Nearly 3,000 workers are employed in the two plants.

E. J. Lever, field director for the CIO, said the union would seek agreements with the company in New Jersey and at Syracuse and Pittsburgh, where Crucible Steel has other plants.

The CIO reports progress also in the steel wire plants near Trenton, where more than 10,000 workers are employed by the Roebling, American Steel & Wire and Crescent Companies.

Mercy Ship Leaves N.Y. For Spain

North American Committee Announces Big Food Cargo

Announcement was made today by Dr. Herman F. Reissig, executive secretary of the North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy, that a ship loaded with 22 tons of food and 55 tons of clothing contributed by the people of the United States for the men, women and children of Spain, has just left New York. The name of the ship and the port of destination were not made public, for reasons which Mr. Reissig said were obvious, but he added that it and its cargo were fully insured against all risks, including that of acts of war.

In the cargo of the "mercy ship" were 44,000 pounds of food including 26,500 cans of milk, 73,000 cans of sardines and assorted groceries of every description. This and the clothing, some of which was new, and some used, had been contributed by the 65 branches of the North American Committee, various trade unions, and other groups which are affiliated with the North American Committee. A special trade union committee has been engaged for some time in making clothing for the Spanish people, the members donating their time and services to this cause.

Opposition Party Rallies Hit Nazi Plot in Hungary

BUDAPEST, Hungary, March 8.—Opposition parties held mass meetings here last night and tonight against the just-uncovered Nazi plot to seize the reins of government in Hungary.

A clerical deputy, Petrovacs, warned that Germany did not intend to halt at the annexation of Austria, but was hungering after sections of Hungary as well.

Deputy Tildy told a cheering audience that "the Small Farmers Party will know how to suppress all ideas of dictatorship before they are born."

The protest movement came on the heels of the precipitate departure from Budapest of German Ambassador von Mackensen, following uncovering of the plot.

Earthquake Shakes Island of Corfu as People Flee Scene

ATHENS, March 8 (UP).—A severe earthquake occurred today on the island of Corfu. The inhabitants took to the open in great panic. Reports of damage or casualties were not immediately available.

Blum to Ask for Speed On Billion-Dollar Loan

PARIS, March 8.—Premier Leon Blum will ask the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate tomorrow to rush through a series of bills authorizing the government to issue a billion dollar national defense loan. It is expected that the loan would be on the market by Thursday.

W.P.A. PROJECT ROLLS SLASHED IN SOMERVILLE

70 Per Cent of Workers Have Been Cut Off, Alliance Hears

SOMERVILLE, N. J., March 8.—Seventy per cent of all WPA project workers in Sommerset County have been fired this month, and more slashes are expected.

The New Jersey Workers Alliance has been informed of the cuts by local unemployed workers, who report that a complete stoppage of all WPA work in the country is threatened.

Herkimer W.P.A. Workers' Pay Cut Without Warning

HERKIMER, N. Y., March 8. — WPA workers' checks for the 15-day period ending March 2 were $6.14 short, with no explanation from the local officials. The workers got $18 instead of the usual $24.14.

The Workers Alliance will be asked, some of the project workers here said, to investigate how it happens that Thomas O'Conners, a hardware merchant of Frankfort, N. Y. is in charge of the Brookwood Park WPA project here.

Michigan Alliance Convention Is Set For March 14th

IRONWOOD, Mich., March 8.—The regional convention of the Workers Alliance, consisting of all the Alliance locals in Upper Peninsula of the State of Michigan, will meet at Hancock, Mich., Rouleau Hall, 307 Quincy St., on March 14. Organization of the WPA workers in Upper Michigan has made steady headway. The purpose of the convention is to consolidate the locals of the Workers Alliance in different counties and to elect a Regional Board which will be part of the state organization of the Workers Alliance.

The Regional Convention wil prepare to fight against the cuts on the WPA rolls and for higher wage standards and generally better conditions.

The call for the convention, signed by Raymond E. Garvey and Frank J. Walli, invites not only all Workers Alliance locals, but other labor, fraternal and cooperative organizations to send fraternal delegates.

French Ships Warned Of Fascist Mines on Spanish Coastline

LONDON, March 8.—Lloyd's Ship News Service reported in a dispatch from Marseilles today that French authorities were warning all ships not to sail nearer than 40 miles from the Spanish coast because of mines laid down by Spanish fascists.

WangChung-Hui to Head China's Foreign Office

SHANGHAI, March 8 (UP).—Dr. Wang Chung-Hui assumed the portfolio of the foreign Ministry today and announced that China's foreign policy would be based on the maintenance and integrity of China's territory, sovereign rights and readjustment of "unfair" treaties.

Dr. Wang once served as Foreign Minister in the early days of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's government.

3 Boston Unions Unite on Projects

Writers, Artists and Government Employes Join Forces to Fight Threatened Slashes in Bay State Project Rolls

BOSTON, Mass., March 8.—Unity of organized WPA workers here has been achieved through the amalgamation of three existing unions into the White Collar and Professional Project Workers Alliance of Metropolitan Boston. A constitution providing for affiliation to the white collar division of the Workers Alliance of America was adopted by the American Writers Union, Local 3, the Artists Union, and the American Federation of Government Employes, WPA lodge. The latter organization had its charter lifted by the convention last year of the A.F.G.E. in St. Louis.

Both the Writers Union and the Artists Union, while they function as project locals of the Alliance, will continue to exist as professional organizations outside the WPA. For the time being, however, their main efforts will be directed towards preserving the maximum quotas on all the Federal Arts Projects, and towards securing a permanent arts project to succeed the WPA.

A delegation of the newly elected officers of the Alliance, including Albert Pezzati, executive secretary, Weldon Cale, business agent, James Pfeufer, vice president, and Constant Hamilton, organizer, secured yesterday a promise from state administrator John J. McDonough that no cuts would take place during the month of March. Questioned about the possibility of maintaining a full quota following March, the administrator said he was unable to give a definite answer, "I am afraid, however," he said, "that WPA has seen its best days. It's on the downgrade now."

Immediate plans of the Alliance include an organizational drive on all white collar projects in and around Boston, to be facilitated by the publication of a project newspaper and by a mass meeting. A local conference is being called to prepare proposals for a permanent WPA which will be brought to Washington by delegates to the national conference on unemployment and relief early in April.

In addition to the officers named above, the Alliance elected as its president Arthur Buckley, former treasurer of the Writers Union and a consistently active worker among unemployed professionals here.

Pledge to Aid LaFollette in Jersey Probe

Pledging the LaFollette Committee his full cooperation in its projected investigation of the tie-up between open-shop interests and Mayor Hague of Jersey City, N. J., Gifford Cochran, secretary of the National Committee for Political Prisoners said that the investigation would reveal "vicious examples of the suppression of labor and civil liberties."

The LaFollette Committee's decision follows the spirited fight by the National Committee, which resulted in an injunction restraining the Chief of Police from interfering with Communist Party meetings.

Cochran's statement follows:

"The decision of the LaFollette Investigating Committee to conduct an extensive investigation in Hudson County, N. J., is highly gratifying to the National Committee for Political Prisoners as indeed it must be to all other labor and progressive organizations.

"This investigation by the LaFollette Committee in Hudson County is certain to reveal the most vicious example of the suppression of labor and civil rights in the United States."

60 City Employes Strike for Raise At Amsterdam, N.Y.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., March 8 (UP).—Sixty employes of the Department of Public Works in Amsterdam were on strike today for increases of 10 cents an hour in pay.

Activities in the department were at a standstill, including the collection of ashes and garbage.

Mayor Arthur Carter and Department Commissioner Clarence Heslan were expected to meet with representatives of the employes today to negotiate for a settlement.

The men are seeking restoration of a cut in wages made some years ago.

Furniture Workers Win Ontario Strike

TORONTO, March 8. — Striking Ontario furniture workers won minimum wage demands and agreed to go to work Monday in 20 factories, the Ministry of Labor announced today. One thousand are affected.

Union representatives and manufacturers signed an agreement, after a week's deliberation. The new wage rates are effective April 1.

Convention Cheers Lasser Call for Unity

All But Handful of Trotzkyites at Workers Alliance Parley Enthusiastically Pledge to Carry Out Program

David Lasser, national chairman of the American Workers Alliance, summarizing the work of the New York city-wide convention of the Alliance at its conclusion directed a strong appeal to the small minority of opposition delegates to loyally submit to the decisions of the organization and maintain unity.

The convention, held in Stuyvesant Casino, ended Sunday night.

Addressing himself to his fellow members in the Socialist Party, who under the leadership of Brandon Sexton, past chairman of the Alliance in New York, aligned themselves with the opposition, Lasser said, "I have not found at this convention between the two larger elements differences that are so fundamental that they cannot be united.

"All honest elements within the working class movement have a right to expression—have a right even to get hot-headed. We should not bear ill-will against them.

"We've had discussion, wrangling, and fighting. But now that we have come to a decision there is only one thing to do and that is to unite to carry them out.

FOR UNITY IN ACTION

"If you don't agree with some of the decisions, you say to yourself 'Time will prove!' But loyalty to the organization comes above all!"

But for about a half dozen delegates who call themselves "left wing progressives"—a cover for Trotzkyites—all the delegates, including most of those who are members of the Socialist Party, stood up, cheered and sang "Solidarity."

Lasser pointed to the progress and growth of the Workers Alliance in the period since it merged with the Unemployment Councils, and said this was the real test of unity. Lasser also appealed to the majority of the delegates not to overlook honest criticism from those who might be in the minority.

Following Lasser, Herbert Benjamin, national organizational secretary of the Alliance, expressed full agreement and again stressed the great possibility before the organization if it maintains unity of all its forces.

GREAT TASKS AHEAD

Sam Weisman, who is unopposed as candidate for reelection as secretary of the New York organization, summarized with an appeal for full cooperation in the next tasks of the Alliance, which he said will include the "greatest undertakings in its history."

The final session of the convention was devoted chiefly to election of officers—a chairman, two vice-chairmen, secretary and 25 members of the joint executive board with representatives from each of the relief W.P.A. manual and white collar divisions.

The names of nominees will go for a referendum vote in the 165 branches of the A.W.A. Nominated without opposition were Frankie Duty, organizer of the sewing project locals and leading Negro woman for first vice-chairman; Oscar Fuss, executive secretary of the City Projects Council, for second vice-chairman, and Sam Weisman for secretary.

Willis Morgan, chairman of the City Project Councils accepted the nomination for chairman only after Brandon Sexton declined twice. In declining Sexton claimed that, having been in opposition to the convention on most of the issues that had come up, he did not feel that he could take responsibility for the policies and would not serve as "front window-dressing to give the appearance of unity."

OFFICERS NOMINATED

Weisman then made a strong plea that Sexton accept the renomination as chairman, and proposed that the convention authorize the placing of Sexton's name on the ballot in the hope that Sexton would agree to run by March 20, when the referendum poll is scheduled to begin.

Sexton had not indicated finally what his action will be, but he and several of his supporters among the Socialists accepted for the joint executive board.

Opposition and splitting tactics were chiefly the work of the "left wing progressives" whose seemingly "left" position, supported by Trotzkyites within the Socialist Party, confused some of the sincere Socialists. Throughout the sessions this group sought to drive a wedge by introducing Trotzkyite policies through every possible loophole. They precipitated several hour's discussion on policies regarding Spain, war and fascism, Farmer-Labor Party, and left little time for attention to questions that related directly to the struggle for relief. The top vote on any issue brought on the floor by this opposition group was about 25.

Nazis Gleefully Announce Sharp Drop in Students

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BERLIN (via Paris), March 8.—The Nazi press publishes with prideful commentary the latest official government statistics showing that the number of university students in Germany has fallen from 131,000 in 1931 to 76,800 in 1935-36.

The press speaks of this drop in the number of students, considered elsewhere as an indication of a nation's cultural standing, as ending the "inflation of students."

Trade Union Directory

This Directory appears every Tuesday in the Daily Worker. Trade Unions can secure a listing of their meetings by phoning ALgonquin 4-7954

ALTERATION PLUMBERS, STEAMFITTERS & HELPERS UNION—Membership meeting, 1st & 3rd Mondays, 8 P.M., American Pipple's Center, 304 W. 39th St.; Exec. Board meets 2nd & 4th Mon. each month, 8 P.M., 80 E. 11th St.

AMERICAN FED. STATE, COUNTY & MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES — A.W.P.R.A. Office Stewards every Mon. 6 P.M. 235 7th Ave.

ARTISTS UNION OF N. Y.—Membership meeting each Wed., 8:30 P.M.; Exec. Board meets each Mon., 7 P.M.; 430 6th Ave.

ASSN. HOSPITAL & MEDICAL PROF.—Local 20094. Bus. meeting 1st Wed. each month; Educational meeting third Wed. each month; Room 704, 112 E. 19th St.

BAKING FACTORY WORKERS UNION—Local 50 B. & C. W. I. U. Exec. Board meets every other Wed.; Room 201, 799 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPERS, STENOGRAPHERS AND ACCOUNTANTS UNION—Local 12666. Membership meeting third Mon. each month at Washington Irving High School, 16th St. & Irving Place.

CIGAR MAKERS INT. UNION—Local 144. Membership meeting last Fri., each month, 8 P.M., at Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th St.; Exec. Board meets second and fourth Mon. each month at the union office, 241 E 84th St.

CITY PROJECTS COUNCIL — Delegates council meets alternate Wed.; Exec. Comm. meets Sats., 1 P.M., 139 W. 22nd Street.

DENTAL TECHNICIANS EQUITY—Local 93, I.J.W.U. Membership meeting first and third Tuesday each month. Exec. Board meets 2nd & 4th Tuesday each month; 39 Union Square.

DEPT. STORE EMPLOYEES UNION—Local 1250, R.C.I.P.A., 80 E. 11th St.

FED. ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, CHEMISTS and TECHNICIANS. New headquarters at 114 E. 16th St.

FIREMEN, OILERS, WATERTENDERS UNION—Meets 1st & 3rd Mon. each month, 7 P.M. 315 Tenth Ave.

FISH WORKERS UNION, Local 635. Meets last Sunday each month, 1 P.M. at Irving Plaza.

FUR FLOOR BOYS & SHIPPING CLERKS UNION. Meets last Thurs. each month, 6:30 P.M., 250 W. 26th St. Exec. Board meets every other Tues.

FURRIERS JOINT COUNCIL—Locals 101, 105, 110 & 115. Council meetings every Tues., 7:30 P.M., 250 W. 26th St.

INTERNATIONAL LADIES GARMENT WORKERS UNION—Local 22. Executive Board meets every Tuesday, 7:30 P.M., 218 W. 40th St.

INT'L. ASSN. MACHINISTS—Lodge 1543. Meets last Thursday of month, 8 P.M., at 39 Union Square; Lodge 1949 meets first and third Thursday of month at 8 P.M.

JOURNEYMEN TAILORS UNION OF AMERICA—Local 1. Exec. Committee meets 2nd and third Friday at each month at the U. [illegible]

JOURNEYMEN BARBERS INT. UNION—Local 3. Membership meeting every other Thurs., 9:30 P.M.; Exec. Board meets every other Tues., 8:30 P.M.; 1 Union Square.

MARINE ENGINEERS BENEFICIAL ASSN. —Local 33. Membership meeting every Wed., 8:30 P.M., 157 Chambers St.

MILK DRIVERS UNION—Local 226, 1628 Broadway, Brooklyn.

MILK WAGON DRIVERS UNION—Local 584. Meets 3rd Thurs. each month, 8 P.M., at Beethoven Hall, 210 E. 9th St. Office: 265 W. 14th St.

NEW YORK PAINTERS District Council 9 meets every Wednesday at 8 P.M. at 258 West 28th Street.

NOVELTY MIRROR WORKERS UNION—Local 7. Membership meeting 1st Thurs. each month; Exec. Board meets every Tues., 8 P.M., 53 W. 21st St.

PAINTERS DIST. COUNCIL 28—Queens & Nassau, meets every Wednesday, 8 P.M. at 92-23 165th St., Jamaica.

PAPER PLATE & BAG MAKERS UNION—Local 107. Meets third Tues. each month, 8:30 P.M., at 73 Ludlow St.

PHOTOGRAPHERS EMPLOYEES UNION—Local 19893. Membership meeting 2nd and 4th Thurs. each month; Exec. Board meets 2nd & 4th Wed. each month; 33 W. 24th St.

POCKETBOOK WORKERS UNION—Local 1. Membership meeting 1st Thurs. each month; Exec. Bd. meets each Mon. eve. Exec. Committees meet each Thurs. eve. Section Committees meet each Wed. eve. 53-55 W. 21st St.

PHARMACISTS UNION OF GREATER N. Y.—Sec. of Local 906, 219 Seventh Ave. Harlem Office at Harlem Labor Center, 312 W. 125th St.

SUITCASE, BAG & PORTFOLIO WORKERS UNION—Local 48. Exec. Board meets every Tues., 7:30 P.M., 19 E. 21st St.

UNITED HATTERS, CAP & MILLINERY WORKERS INTL. UNION — Men's Hat Dept., Local 3. Meets 2nd Thurs. each month at 799 Broadway.

UPHOLSTERERS, CARPET & LIN. MECHANICS INTL. UNION—Bedding Local 140. Membership meeting last Thurs. each month, 7:30 P.M., Irving Plaza; Exec. Committee meets 2nd & 4th Tues. each month, 6:30 P.M., at 114 W. 14th St. Furniture Woodworking Div., Local 76B. Membership meets second Thurs. each month; Trade Board meets fourth Thurs. each month; 80 E. 11th St.

WAITERS & WAITRESSES UNION—Local 1. Membership meeting 2nd & 4th Thurs., each month, 9 P.M.; Executive Board meets every Wed., 4 P.M.; Beethoven Hall, 210 East 9th St., Local 2. Membership meeting every Thurs., 3 P.M., 51 Sumner Ave., Brooklyn; Exec. Board meets every Wed., 3 P.M.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS EMPLOYEES UNION—Local 19932. Membership meeting 2nd and 4th Thurs. each month, 6:45 P.M., Forward Hall, 175 E. Broadway.

WPA TEACHERS UNION—Local 453 (A. F.T.). Membership meetings 3rd Sat. each month, 11 A.M., Textile High School; Exec. Board meets every Fri., 6 P.M., 11 W. 16th St.; Delegates Council meets 1st and 3rd Weds., 8:30 P.M., 16 W. 19th St.

Spain Meeting to Show Madrid Document; Hear Fernandez, Rev. Reissig

There will be a mass meeting on Spain and a film showing of "Madrid Document" Wednesday evening 8:30 at Savoy Mansion, 64th and 20th Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., under the auspices of the newly-organized Bensonhurst Committee for Aid to Spanish Democracy. Speakers will be Prof. Fernandez of New York University, Rabbi Kaplan of Temple Beth El, Rev. Reissig and others. Admission is 25 cents. Proceeds to North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy.

Down with Child Labor!

Harlem Assemblyman Visited

A people's delegation from Lower Harlem yesterday paid a visit to the home of their Assemblyman, Meyer Alterman, demanding that he vote for the passage of the Child Labor Amendment when it comes before the Assembly today. The delegation, composed of the All People's Party of the 17th Assembly District, the Workers Alliance of the 19th A. D., the United Front Women's Committee, and the Young Communist League and Communist Party of Lower Harlem, found the Assemblyman not in, and left a statement for him stating their stand.

They are sending him a telegram today at the Capitol in Albany to make sure that he receives their

Hague and Senator Moore

They Both Like Racketeers

Words of Wisdom from Senator A. Harry Moore of New Jersey—"Boss" Frank Hague's Little Lord Fauntleroy—at the annual communion breakfast of the Order of Seville in New York on Sunday:

"Labor troubles in the United States are caused by Communists.

"The seamen's strike was not called by the A. F. of L., but by Communists. Four college professors tried to picket during that strike in my city, but, thank God, when a Red raises his head in Jersey City, the Mayor (Hague) is ready to buckle into him."

This is the same A. Harry Moore, who as Governor of New Jersey was chief guest of honor at a dinner to Joseph S. Fay, notorious labor racketeer now accused of the murder of Norman Redwood. This is the same Mayor Hague who sent the police band to welcome Fay and his friend, racketeer Ted Brandle, upon their return from Europe.

Moore and Hague hate Reds. They love racketeers. That is quite [illegible]

Hathaway to Speak On Trotzkyists in Newark on Friday

NEWARK, N. J., March 8.—The counter-revolutionary plotting of the Trotzkyists against world peace will be laid bare here Friday night, March 12, by Clarence Hathaway, editor-in-chief of the Daily Worker.

Hathaway will speak at Krueger's Hall, 25 Belmont Ave., off Springfield Ave., under the auspices of the Communist Party of Essex County.

Harvey Probe Asked--Talks of Mayoralty

Queens Red-Baiting Borough President May Run Against LaGuardia; Communist Party Asks Lehman for Quiz

George U. Harvey, red-baiting Queens Borough President, may run against Mayor LaGuardia in the Republican primaries next Fall, it was learned yesterday.

Announcement of Harvey's intentions coincided with a demand for an official state investigation into his activities as chief of Queens. The probe demand was made by the County Committee of the Communist Party in a letter to Gov. Lehman. The charges against Harvey included:

1. Membership in the anti-labor, anti-Catholic, anti-Negro, anti-Semitic Ku Klux Klan.

2. Repeated incitement to lawless violence in violation of his oath of office.

3. Lawless discrimination against certain groups of citizens of Queens.

4. Neglect of duty as Borough President.

Harvey, who has admitted he "might be found in the primary" running against LaGuardia has been, according to his own admission, investigated 42 times for malpractice while in office. His responsibility for the construction of cheap and dangerous houses compelled the mayor's office to make a public demand for an investigation of racketeering in the Queens Department of Buildings.

The Ku Klux Klan Queens official recently launched an attack on the unemployed of his county, levelling his aim at the Workers Alliance, which he declared was a "racket" and should be "wiped out." In all of his attacks on organized labor, Harvey has employed statements calling for lawless violence.



GEORGE U. HARVEY

ROSOFF AIDE FACES ARREST

Seek 'Trouble Shooter' Who Kept Peace On Rosoff Jobs

(Continued from Page 1)

of Rosoff to the State Parole Board, it was disclosed. After his parole, Rosoff gave him the job of keeping "peace" on all of Rosoff's subway jobs.

He is thought to be connected with the murder of the sandhog union leader.

Meanwhile, striking sandhogs in Local 102 of the Compressed Air, Tunnel and Subway Workers went back to work for the Rosoff Company at the prevailing wage scale and with no discrimination against strikers, according to James Lynch, business agent.

The workers went back on the job after Rosoff signed an agreement with the union.

Fascist Pirates Loot English and Norwegian Boats at Gibraltar

GIBRALTAR, March 8.—A Spanish fascist armed trawler piratically halted the British freighter Springwear, bound from England to Spanish ports, in the Straits of Gibraltar last night and ordered the boat to proceed to the Rebel-held port of Ceuta, Spanish Morocco.

The ship's captain defied the order and raced full steam for Gibraltar.

On her arrival here yesterday the Norwegian fruit freighter Breidablik reported that fascist trawlers had forced the ship to Ceuta and robbed her there of her cargo of fruit.

The fascists are reported to have likewise emptied the coal bunkers of the Norwegian steamer Erica, leaving her only fifteen tons to steam to Gibraltar.

Italian Fascists Plan To Abolish Chamber For Corporative Group

ROME, March 9 (UP).—The Fascist Grand Council today announced plans to abolish the present Chamber of Deputies or lower House of Parliament.

The historic chamber — formed March 4, 1848, under a constitution granted by King Charles Albert to his Sardinian subjects—will be replaced by a "Corporative Chamber" within two months.

Severe Quake Rocks Frisco Bay Area; Report No Casualties

SAN FRANCISCO, March 8 (UP).—An earthquake of severe intensity rocked the San Francisco Bay region over a radius of 60 miles today. Plateglass windows and mirrors were shattered and chimneys were cracked. No casualties were reported.

Dr. Labert Newlin, seismologist at Santa Clara University, said the main shock occurred at 3:32 A. M. PST. The University of California at Berkeley reported three other quakes. Dr. Perry Byerly said they occurred at 2:52, 3:41 and 6:57 A. M.

French Ships Warned Of Mines Off Spain

LONDON, March 7 (UP).—Lloyds underwriters reported today that French authorities at Marseilles have instructed French ships to keep 40 miles away from the Spanish coast because of the danger of floating mines.

25,000 MORE ITALIANS LAND IN SPAIN

(Continued from Page 1)

ade," now scheduled to begin next Saturday.

MORE ITALIANS LANDED

The London and Paris press today confirmed Spanish Government announcements that huge contingents of Italian fascist troops had landed in Spain to reinforce Franco's armies and that more were on the way.

The Manchester Guardian, according to London dispatches, said that 10,000 Italians landed in Spain on Feb. 28. French newspapers estimated that 25,000 have entered Spain during recent weeks. Genevieve Tabouis, writing in the Paris newspaper, L'Oeuvre, reported that 25,000 Italian soldiers have been ordered to assemble in Naples before the end of March for service in Spain.

The Madrid Defense Junta said it has information that an entire division of the Italian Army, estimated at 8,000 men, had entered Spain by way of Portugal.

DRIVE ON HIGHWAY

Military operations of the fascists today indicated that they would try to cut the Madrid-Valencia highway from the north, by way of Alala de Henares, 20 miles northeast of Madrid. This maneuver was made necessary by the stone-wall defense of the Spanish People's Army, which has kept the fascists from reaching the road from the south. To encircle Madrid, as they are apparently trying to do, the fascists would first have to cut the Valencia highway.

General Jose Miaja, Supreme Commander of the People's Army in the Madrid area, announced that his troops were "resisting magnificently" the fascist drive in the Guadalajara sector.

The push toward Guadalajara opened near Almadrones, a few miles from Guadalajara, and was pointed straight at the Guadalajara-Cuenca road. Four tri-motored German bombers and 20 German escort planes took part in the attack.

REBEL LINES CUT

Gen. Miaja said that rebel drives are imminent in other sectors around the capital.

It was also believed that the push was intended to divert Government forces from the Toledo and Talavera de la Reina sectors, south of Madrid, where the People's Army has cut important rebel communications.

Franco is reported to have brought up 18,000 men, mostly Italians, German Nazi soldiers and Moors in the Jarama and Tajuna sectors southeast of Madrid.

Units on the front lines of the People's Army were alternately relieved from duty today to get gas mask instruction.

The battle of Oviedo, which began two weeks ago, continued unabated. Loyalist Basques closing in on besieged rebels were only 300 yards from a column of Asturian miners advancing from the other side.

A rebel column reportedly composed largely of German troops and Moors was brought up at Rebollada. Government troops smashed a Moorish relief column, killing several hundred.

Rex Deaths Hushed By Fascist Police At Dock in Genoa

GENOA, Italy, March 8.—Fascist police clamped down a rigid censorship today on all details of the two deaths and 64 injuries aboard the blue-ribbon Italian liner Rex at sea yesterday.

The action came the minute the fleet Italian ship limped into port, the ship's bow twisted by the great seas that crashed over the vessel yesterday in the Atlantic, near the Straits of Gibraltar.

Most of the passengers aboard the ship were Americans.

FISHER PLANT AGAIN STRUCK BY AUTO UNION

Men Sit Down in Two Departments for Pay Adjustments

FLINT, Mich., March 8.—Fisher Body Plant 1 of the General Motors Corp., the key plant upon which centered main attention during the recent strike, was again closed today when two departments began a sit-down for wage minimum adjustments.

The plan employs 7,000 upon bodies for the Buick division and parts for other cars of the corporation.

Meanwhile the United Automobile Workers permitted Chevrolet plants 4, 5, 8 and 9 to resume operations following a second sit-down today at Plant 4 and subsequent sympathy strikes in the other divisions.

AGREE TO RESUME

Robert Travis, directing organizer of the U. A. W. here, said that no settlement had been reached with the management of the Chevrolet division, but that it had been agreed that the plants will resume pending a settlement conference that will go in session imemdiately.

Plant 4 is the assembly division for motors for all Chevrolet cars produced by the corporation, and was one of the plants that was held by the strikers during the 44-day strike. Since the settlement the company has placed "loyal" men on an extra hour's pay every day for special guard duty in case of an "emergency." Special nightsticks were given those workers as well as lectures on their "duties."

The Buick plant, which was not directly affected in the great strike, had sit-downs in several departments Friday.

The new sit-down at Plant 4 occurred this morning when it was learned tha the management did not keep to its promise to negotiate the reinstatement of several workers discriminated for union activity. The workers suddenly stopped the line and stood at their machines.

WPA STRIKERS WIN DEMANDS IN DETROIT

(Daily Worker Michigan Bureau)

DETROIT, March 8.—Sit-down strikers on the WPA health survey project today won a sweeping victory when Harry L. Hopkins, WPA Administrator, issued an order reinstating all WPA workers who had been laid off because of ineligibility under the dependent children's benefit provisions of the Social Security Act.

The ruling will apply to almost 50,000 persons throughout the country.

The strike was called here a week ago in protest against dismissal of 400 mothers on WPA who are being transferred to a dole amounting to only $12 per month in many cases.

Strikers occupied two buildings used by the projects, while on Saturday a group of 75 strikers sat down in the main headquarters of the WPA in Wayne County in the Gar building. This action threatened to bring all project activity to a halt, until the agreement was reached late Sunday night.

UNION RECOGNITION WON

Other demands won include recognition of the American Federation of Government Employes as bargaining agency for the workers, and specifically outlawed any project council organization such as that set up a year ago by Project Director Tibbitts.

This was the nucleus for strike-breaking activities during the present strike. WPA workers were also granted the right to submit names of persons for appointment as a labor representative to whom all disputes will be referred.

Hours of work are to be reduced to a maximum of 110 per month and a minimum of 94. Negotiations will be held later on demand for a general 10 per cent increase in wages. There will be no discrimination against strikers and all project employes will be given the right to make up time lost because of the strike.

In addition to being a smashing victory for the workers, this settlement is also looked upon as a rebuke to reactionary WPA officials in Michigan and Detroit who had threatened the project-workers with permanent dismissal unless the strike was called off in five days.

Settlement Looms In Hosiery Tieup

Further Mass Picketing at Berkshire Mill Mapped As Negotiations Are Pressed—17 of 25 Plants Closed by Strikes

(Special to the Daily Worker)

READING, Pa., March 8.—With 17 of the 25 hosiery mills in Berks County shut down, the general sitdown strike here entered the second week today with strikers confident of the victory.

The strike movement is proceeding on schedule according to Luther Adams, president of Branch 10 of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers. The morale of the strikers is excellent.

With the Women's Auxiliary taking care of the cooking in the Hosiery Workers Social Club which has been converted into a kitchen, the strikers are enjoying all the comforts of home. The auxiliary, besides doing the cooking, supervises the care of plants, inspecting them for cleanliness, airing of blankets, and sweeping of floors.

Many of the plants are provided with volley ball nets and other athletic equipment.

SETTLEMENT LOOMS

Union officials, meanwhile, reported an improved situation at the Berkshire plant, which has been struck for more than six months. Further mass picketing was planned there as negotiations continued.

John Edelman, publicity director of the union, stated late this afternoon that a settlement there was impending.

Workers here displayed a keen interest today in the Committee for Industrial Organization's scheduled conference on a nation-wide unionization drive in textiles. Edelman stated:

"The conference will stimulate out strike situation here in Berks County. The drive to organize hosiery in the South is inseparably tied up with the organization of the textile workers throughout the nation."

LEGISLATIVE DRIVE

Leaders of the local branch of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers today addressed a letter to the Berks County legislative representatives in the state capitol urging passage of the Pennsylvania State Labor Relations Act, which established the right of workers to organize in unions of their own choosing, outlaws the blacklist, company unions, and labor espionage, and maintains the right of workers to strike.

Their letter stated in part:

"Legislation must be enacted at once which will require employers to bargain collectively with representatives of the workers. The State Labor Relations Act (S 89) should be passed at once. The workers of Pennsylvania are today absolutely determined to secure proper collective bargaining arrangements with their employers and the general assembly should enact at once this week legislation which will enable workers to secure union recognition without necessity of large scale strikes.

"The organized hosiery workers of Berks County urge you to take immediate action on this matter."

Dust Storm Sweeps Mexico, Limits Sight In Texas, New Mexico

FORT WORTH, Tex., March 8 (UP).—A dense dust storm, covering northern Mexico and limiting visibility at El Paso, Tex., and Carizozzo, N. M., to less than 1,000 feet was reported today by the U. S. weather bureau.

Ellender Proposes Social Security on All Federal Basis

WASHINGTON, March 8 (UP).—Sen. Allen J. Ellender, D., La., introduced a bill in the Senate today to place the Social Security Board's old age assistance program on an all-federal basis with the entire cost to be borne by the Federal Government.

Under the present system, Federal grants are given to states which have approved old age assistance plans, the Federal Government matching the amount paid by the state.

C.I.O. TO ASK CRUCIBLE FOR SEABOARD PACT

Jersey Workers Granted A.A. Charter As Drive Begins

NEWARK, N. J., March 8.—Organizers of the Committee for Industrial Organization announced today that a contract will be sought with the Crucible Steel Co. plants employing 7,000 along the Atlantic seaboard area.

The contracts with the Crucible are expected to be similar to the one signed with Carnegie-Illinois Corp. E. J. Lever, field director of the C.I.O. along the seaboard, said that if delegates from all mills cannot negotiate for one contract an agreement will be sought with each mill individually.

The plants are at Harrison, N. J., Syracuse, N. Y. and Pittsburgh. The Harrison workers held their meeting last night and obtained their charter from the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers. Seventy per cent of the workers are now in the union.

Morgenthau Rejects French Proposal On Defense Loan

WASHINGTON, March 8 (UP).—Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., has rejected a proposal from the French government which would have made it easier for Americans to circumvent the Johnson Act and invest in France's proposed no-limit defense loan, it was disclosed tonight.

Morgenthau's decision was made public after he had conferred lengthily with Congressional leaders.

Joint Disease Hospital Workers in Sitdown

(Continued from Page 1)

caded with iron bars and fracture beds, long wooden boards used for patients with spinal defects. Reporters were allowed to enter only on permission from union president Fred Gardner, who was outside directing a picketing line.

Arthur Steward, chairman of the laundry workers, and Louis Matos, chairman of the kitchen help, were in charge of the strike.

About 50 per cent of the strikers are Negro workers. In the laundry, the women were working a jig-saw puzzle and playing cards. As soon as the strike began, workers in the social service department of the hospital sent down cigarettes to the strikers.

A pass from Steward permitted entry to the kitchen by way of the service elevator, manned by strikers who permit no one to enter without a pass. Inside the kitchen, the strikers were preparing food for the regular patients as well as those needing special diets.

FOOD SENT STRIKERS

To make sure that the laundry workers would not be starved out, the kitchen workers sent through a food truck for the laundry. Only after this was delivered, was food for the patients sent up.

Mattresses were sent from the laundry to the kitchen workers for the sit in. The kitchen workers have a radio and victrola for entertainment.

One reporter took a poll of patients in the wards and announced that they were solidly behind the strikers.

No other offer to negotiate was made by Dr. Golub, who could not be reached by reporters.

SITDOWNS TIE UP 11 DETROIT AUTO PLANTS

65,000 Involved in New Strike Wave—Parley Is Continued

(Continued from Page 1)

a clear majority of employes in plants affected. So long as employers continue to disregard the law and common procedure which operates in government as well as in corporations they may expect 'labor trouble.'"

In answer to a statement from the Hudson Co., that the strike came as a "surprise" and without warning, A. N. Doll, president of the Hudson local U.A. W. said: "Hudson workers are determined that their local union be officially recognized as representing them before the management. A committee elected by them has been negotiating two weeks with the Hudson Co. During these negotiations the company has done nothing but stall. This (the strike) is the result."

Hudson officials entered into negotiations with union leaders shortly after the strike was declared. Demands being presented by the workers include 85 cents an hour minimum wage for men and 75 cents for women, together with a general pay raise to "bring Hudson in line with the rest of the industry." They are also demanding sole bargaining rights for the U.A.W. and a system of straight seniority.

A few hours after the strikes were called, a mass demonstration was held before the main Hudson plant and one of the Chrysler plants which adjoins it. It is estimated that nearly 10,000 cheering workers participated.

A majority of strikers had left the plants by late afternoon, leaving only enough sit-downers to hold the plants against scabs and to protect the jobs of strikers.

Preparations for the Chrysler strike had been mapped out in advance in the event of a rejection of the demand for sole bargaining rights. All Chrysler locals had elected representatives to a board of strategy, which sat in a room next to the one in which the conferences with the management were held.

On all important points, the bargaining committee consulted with the larged board of strategy. When the company today refused to grant the main demand of the union, the board of strategy members proceeded to the various plants they represented and carried through the strike actions.

In commenting on its refusal to accede to the U.A.W. demand, Chrysler spokesmen said that the union position amounts to a demand for a closed shop, the company has declared that "men who wish to work in our plants will not be required to hold a union card to do so."

This is seen simply as an attempt to obscure the issue. The union has insisted on its right to be recognized as the sole bargaining agency because it enjoys the solid support of the overwhelming majority of Chrysler workers.

It was revealed that the Chrysler management was in receipt of a telegram during the negotiations from the Metal Trades Dept. of the A. F. of L. protesting the demand of the U. A. W. and demanding protection of its "right" to negotiate. The Metal Trades Dept. has not even a foothold in the Chrysler plants.

Strikers of the Dodge plant of the Chrysler corporation today closed all beer gardens in the vicinity of the plant as a safeguard against provocative actions.

Seventy designing engineers staged a one-hour protest sit-down today in the Packard plant after the management had refused to negotiate with the Society of Designing Engineers on demands for union recognition and wage increases.

The negotiations between G. M. excutives and U. A. W. representatives were adjourned today until Wednesday in order to allow Homer Martin, Ed Hall and John Brophy to attend a regular C. I. O. meeting in Washington.

Chrysler plants shut down are the Dodge, employing 25,000; Dodge forge, 1,300; Dodge truck, 2,200; Plymouth 11,000; Chrysler Kercheval plant, 5,000; De Soto, 2,300.

Canadians Rush to Join Rubber Workers Union

KITCHENER, Ont., Can., March 7 (FP).—Rubber workers in the Akron of Canada—Kitchener—are flocking into the United Rubber Workers of America. More than half of the 2,500 rubber workers in Kitchener are organized.

Frey Accepts Bid Of Steel Stooges

A. F. of L. Executive Council Member Agrees to Aid Carnegie-Illinois Company Union Fight Against CIO Drive

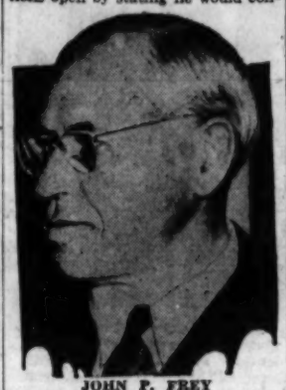
(Continued from Page 1)

corporation-dominated company union in some new form. The grievance committee of the group, known as the "little Supreme Court," was given powers to meet with Carnegie-Illinois to work out further plans.

President William Green, was the first American Federation of Labor representative who was urged by the company stooges to consult with them.

MURRAY REPORTS GAINS

Although he declined the offer, he left the door for further negotiations open by stating he would consider the matter only if the group will cut itself loose from open control by the company.



JOHN P. FREY

Frey's action in agreeing to deal with the small group of company mouthpieces indicates that the reactionary executive council of the A. F. of L. is seriously considering setting up a dual organization in steel.

In the meantime, S.W.O.C. headquarters reported rapid gains in organizing the majority of the workers in the industry following the signing of the contract with Carnegie-Illinois.

Chairman Philip Murray said, "first reports reaching us from every steel section indicate that enrollments are doubling and in some cases tripling any other period of the campaign."

The need for maintaining all active workers and organizers in the field in order to sign up union members has led to the S.W.O.C. to postpone its negotiations with Carnegie-Illinois to work out details of the union contract from March 10 to March 15.

Another reason for the postponement is Mr. Murray's departure for Washington tonight where he will participate in an important meeting of the C.I.O. tomorrow.

Mr. Murray also announced that the S.W.O.C. would have a meeting in Pittsburgh on Friday.

TO STUDY DRAFT

Preliminary to the negotiations with President B. F. Fairless of Carnegie-Illinois, leading union workers from all Carnegie-Illinois plants will be called in to go over a draft of the details of the contract.

Over the week-end S.W.O.C. leaders in all important steel centers pressed organization plans.

In Beaver Valley, 200 delegates from lodges that have already been set up in that territory met to complete unionization in the valley.

Among the plants included in the conference were the American Bridge Company of Ambridge, U. S. Steel subsidiary, the Aliquippa plant of Jones & Laughlin, and Midland plant of Crucible Steel.

A resolution was sent to John L. Lewis promising him that Beaver Valley would be organized 100 per cent.

Other resolutions passed supported the State Labor Relations Act outlawing company unions and President Roosevelt's stand on the Supreme Court.

The chairman of the conference was Joseph Timko, Beaver Valley organizer of the S.W.O.C.

In the McKeesport area large victory meetings were held of workers in McKeesport Tin Plate, the Carnegie-Illinois plant in Duquesne and in the Pittsburgh Steel Foundry in Glassport.

Labor Parley Lashes Foes of Court Plan

Most Important Issue Since Civil War, Says LaFollette Urging Curb of Usurpation by Tribunal—600 Attend Session

(Continued from Page 1)

furthering liberal legislation." "We welcome all sympathetic organizations that have followed the League's leadership in this instance and will follow us in the future," he said.

Lieutenant-Governor Thomas Kennedy, of Pennsylvania, Secretary-Treasurer of the United Mine Workers, pointed out that the issue today is: "Shall we have all branches of the government functioning in a democratic way and responsive to the needs of our time, or shall we have executive democracy, legislative democracy and judicial autocracy?"

At the conclusion of the morning session, the anti-Court resolution was presented to President Roosevelt by a committee including John L. Lewis, Major Berry, Sidney Hillman, President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers; Charles P. Howard, President of the International Typographical Union, and Rose Schneiderman, President of the Women's Trade Union League.

During the afternoon, the delegates visited Capitol Hill to line up their Congressmen behind the President's plan. It was decided to lobby again in the morning, and in an executive session tomorrow afternoon, check up on the results and decide how to apply the pressure where it would be most needed.

Firestone Plant Remains Closed; Union Negotiates

AKRON, Ohio, March 8.—Representatives of the United Rubber Workers and Firestone Tire and Rubber Co. met today to negotiate while the plant employing 10,000 remained closed.

There was no picketing as the company agreed to keep the plant closed pending settlement. Among the union's demands is abolition of the Firestone company union.

Steel Union Wins Closed Shop at Barbed Wire Co.

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)

PEORIA, Ill., March 7.—The CIO chalked up another victory this week in Illinois when the Northwest Barb Wire Co., of Sterling, signed an agreement with the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of America.

Fred Cooper, CIO organizer out of Peoria, represented the union. The contract, involving 1,400 men, included a closed shop. Wage arbitration and discussion of grievances will follow.

Success of the CIO campaign can best be appreciated when it is remembered that five months ago the company crushed a strike led by militant workers, and bitterly fought for several weeks. About three months ago, Cooper began work on the plant. The company decided not to fight when it learned the plant was almost 100 per cent organized. The Northwest Barbed Wire Co. is the largest factory in Sterling.

14,000 Steel Workers Win Ten Cent Hourly Wage Increase in Ohio

MIDDLETOWN, Ohio, March 8 (UP).—An increase of 10 cents an hour for about 14,000 hourly employes of the American Rolling Mills Corp., effective March 15, was announced today by Charles R. Hook, president.

1,500 R. I. Textile Workers Strike On Replacements

WOONSOCKET, R. I., March 8.—Protecting against replacement of men by women, 1,500 workers of five local spinning mills walked out on strike today.

The walkout was complete and no picket lines were considered necessary yet. The strike is under the leadership of an independent union. Another grievance was the displacement of workers by new machinery.

Spanish Youth Speak Friday in Cleveland Church

CLEVELAND, March 5. — Four young delegates of the Spanish government will speak on the heroic struggle that their home country is waging to save democracy at a mass meeting here at the Euclid Ave. Baptist Church, 18th St. and Euclid Ave., on Friday, March 19.

Included in the group that is touring the nation are Luis Simarro, wounded People's Army commander; Maria Simarro, war orphanage director; Josefina Ramirez, Red Cross nurse, and Eugenio Imaz, Catholic youth editor.

The meeting is under the auspices of the Youth Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy.

Thompson Pledges Pay Rise As Coffee Stops Flowing in Restaurant

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)

CHICAGO, March 8.—A sitdown strike in three Thompson's restaurants here last night reminded open-shopper John R. Thompson, head of the coast-to-coast restaurant chain, that wages to his workers were very low.

"I didn't know wages were so low," he said when coffee stopped flowing in the three shops. He promised the workers a raise immediately.

Pasionaria Sends Women's Day Greetings to 'Our Soviet Sisters'

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, March 8.—The heroic women of Spain, battling valiantly against the fascist oppressors, are enheartened by the example of victorious Soviet womanhood, Dolores Ibarruri—Spain's beloved La Pasionaria—told the women of the U. S. S. R. today in her message on International Women's Day.

"This International Day," La Pasionaria writes, "has special significance only for two nations—for you women of the great country of socialism and for us women of Spain, suffering, fighting and prepared to die rather than allow fascism to raise its banners in triumph.

"You wonderful women of the land of Lenin and Stalin, our beloved Soviet sisters, remember on this day your miserable servile past when you were subjected to brutal exploitation.

"When looking back on the past you can see with a feeling of satisfaction the great chasm which separates the conditions of the women of old Russia and the conditions under which the modern Soviet women live, with full equality with men, an equality expressed in the great Stalinist Constitution.

REAFFIRM OATH

"On March 8 we women of Republican Spain will repeat the oath taken on the day when the insurrection broke out. On International Women's Day we repeat our protest against the foreign invasion of our fatherland.

"We prefer to die rather than allow fascism to enslave us, and we are prepared to continue the struggle with unflagging enthusiasm and determination.

"We want to live, and we are fighting for this. Fascism is more terrible than death for all those who deeply love freedom and democracy.

"On this International Women's Day, when we again want to affirm our unshakeable confidence in the victory of our cause, we send fervent greetings and assurances of our deep love to you, our Soviet sisters, who were never so close to us as now.

"For nobody can so understand all the difficulties of our struggle as you, nobody can wipe away the tears of our children with such warm hearts as you, who are displaying such wonderful and fervent solidarity with us."



DOLORES IBARRURI

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The value of these ten classics cannot be questioned by anyone. The Daily Worker must be congratulated on making such an offer to its readers. I hope that every reader will not fail to take advantage of it.

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 9, 1937

Will 17 Per Cent Override The Will of 83 Per Cent?

• Today the members of the New York Assembly are going to say whether they will permit 17 per cent of the population of the state to dictate their vote.

The Institute of Public Opinion poll shows that 83 per cent of the people of this state favor ratification of the Child Labor Amendment. Twenty-eight states, including Alf Landon's Kansas, have already ratified it. The state Senate has voted to make New York the twenty-ninth. The people overwhelmingly favor ratification. The issue is now squarely up to the Assembly.

Behind the opposition to the amendment stand Cardinal Hayes and the hierarchy of the Catholic Church in New York State. Even assuming that their motives are of the very highest, does their position truly represent the interests of the Catholic masses?

Some outstanding Catholic leaders evidently don't think so. Monsignor John A. Ryan, director of the department of social action of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, and Rev. William A. Bolger, head of the College of Economics of Notre Dame University, strongly favor the Child Labor Amendment.

The fact is that far from interfering with parental control of their children, the amendment will strengthen it by freeing children from the control and slavery of factories and sweatshops.

But whatever the position of Catholic churchmen, the amendment is a social, not a religious, issue. This is the point emphasized in a letter sent to the members of the Assembly by 150 civic and religious leaders.

The overwhelming majority of the people of this state and nation demand ratification. Will the assemblymen permit 17 per cent to override the will of 83 per cent?

•

Flood Congress with Letters For Court Reform

• All roads in the fight for liberty, peace and security in the United States lead past the Supreme Court, and they are heavily blocked.

In its Eastern Conference in Washington, D. C., the American League Against War and Fascism learned that fact; and in its deliberations over the last week-end decided that the march to peace and freedom requires that the Supreme Court obstacles be first cast aside.

Discussing labor's rights, the conference heard, as one of its speakers, Clarence Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker, who said: **"One cannot talk about labor's rights so long as nine old men can dictate what rights labor has."**

Other speakers pointed out how every effort to obtain legislation to curb the warmakers, to increase the strength of the people in the fight for peace and civil liberies, is barricaded by the usurped powers of the U. S. Supreme Court.

It was decided, therefore, to endorse President Roosevelt's proposals to clip the power of the court.

And to make such support effective, it was further resolved to call on every member of the League Against War and Fascism to flood Washington with an avalanche of protests against the reactionary supporters of the Judicial Oligarchs.

What the League Against War and Fascism has done should be a guide to every progressive organization. No matter what the objective of such an organization may be in the way of struggle for peace, civil liberties, economic advances, unless the overshadowing usurped power of the Nine Judicial Monarchs is limited and the people assured of their right to pass the laws they need, unhampered by these Nine Old Dictators, there can be no real talk of further achievements. The duty of every organization interested in the advancement of human welfare in the United States is to join the fight to take back the rights of the people robbed by the U. S. Supreme Court.

Every such organization, every individual member of such organizations, should not hesitate a moment in writing to their Congressmen and Senators in Washington backing the President's proposals to prevent the dictatorship of the Nine Old Men from interfering with the progress of 120,000,000 Americans.

Frisco Takes a Healthy Lead

• San Francisco's Central Labor Union understands that we are living in 1937 and not in 1881.

The majority of the delegates to that central body know that mass production exists as it did not exist when the American Federation of Labor came into being.

They realize that it is nothing other than treason against the interests of the members of the craft unions, to penalize local unions for standing for organization of the unorganized through militant industrial unionism.

On Friday night Frisco's central body acted in line with this knowledge, which seems to be in the possession of most every one with the exception of the A. F. of L.'s ruling clique. William Green's mad "order" to expel all local unions of C.I.O. organizations was tabled. The vote by which this was done was impressive, 158 to 44.

San Francisco thereby sets a healthy precedent which all other central bodies and state federations can do well to follow. Nearby Bakersfield did so immediately.

It is clear that members of the craft unions voted heavily against Green's splitting "orders" in both of these central bodies. That is as it should be. The members of the craft unions, in locality after locality, have already made distinct gains on the wave of C.I.O. drives. They could gain much more, if their own decrepit top leadership were electrified into action for the organization of the unorganized instead of wasting time in sabotaging such organization.

For rank and file trade unionists and delegates to city central bodies and state federations, what to do on the C.I.O. issue is now clear:

1. **Reject the Green splitting "order," as San Francisco and Bakersfield have done.**

2. **Cooperate with the C.I.O. actively in the great organization drives now on foot, as Detroit, Flint and other central bodies are doing.**

3. **In central bodies such as Cleveland, where certain delegates got cold feet after endorsing the C.I.O., follow up these delegates and see that their local unions repudiate them and their cowardly behavior.**

In this year of years, 1937, the American labor movement cannot advance through the sickly, splitting policies of Green and Company. It can advance in an unheard of way if it follows the path of unity, through militant industrial unionism, the program of the C.I.O.

•

Sixteen Congressmen Talk Sense on Unemployment

• Sixteen members of the House of Representatives have presented a ten-point program of public works to deal with the problem of unemployment. A statement issued by the group declares that the program must be launched by the present Congress and that it already has the support of 125 members of the House.

The keynote of the program is struck in the very first proposal:

"Work for all who are able and willing to work and cannot find private employment."

The program ixcludes many other excellent proposals: no "made" work, but socially useful projects in such fields as slum clearance, soil and water conservation, flood and drought control, power development, etc.; the program must be federal in character; and it should be financed not by borrowing, but "by equitable taxation on the basis of ability to pay and benefits received."

In other words: **make the rich pay.**

Though the administration policy in regard to the WPA is not discussed, the first point implies clearcut opposition to the WPA slashes. In fact, "work for all who are able and willing to work" means EXPANSION of WPA.

This dovetails in with the proposals of the six governors who conferred with President Roosevelt Saturday. It is also in line with the program of the Workers Alliance, behind which stand labor and progressive organizations throughout the country.

The first step necessary is the immediate halting of all WPA cuts and the reinstatement of the many thousands who have been fired since the drive against WPA got under way in November. These reductions have been made under pressure of those same reactionary forces that now are seeking to block the road of progress by opposing President Roosevelt's court reform program.

In his speech on the Supreme Court last Thursday Roosevelt repeated his famous slogan: "We have only just begun to fight," and declared he was determined to carry out his pre-election pledges. Can he do that and continue to pursue his present WPA policy — a policy which has emboldened the reactionaries to seek to nullify completely the election results?

The governors' proposals and the 10-point program of the sixteen Congressmen should receive the widest support from the trade unions and all other progressive organizations. Such support will strengthen the fight for Supreme Court reform and for the defeat of reaction on every field

World Front

By HARRY GANNES

• London is much more the heart of England than Paris is of France and New York of the United States; and it is in that light, as well as in view of the most vital international issues now stirring the British empire that one must examine the results of the March 4th Municipal elections.

The more the capitalist press admits the great significance of the Labor Party victory the less they are inclined to acknowledge its national and international importance.

It cannot be gainsaid that the majority of the voters had local issues in mind—that is to say, the municipal program of the Labor Party versus the program of the Conservatives. But what is bothering most Englishmen just now more than anything else is the $7,500,000,000 arms program of the National Government and the fate of the world as a result of the course of developments in Spain.



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Had the Labor Party made its position on these pivotal issues a little more clear cut, more outspoken in defense of democracy and world peace, the results, by all signs, would have been a landslide for labor.

As it is, the Tories are confounded and fearful. The Labor Party increased its majority from 14 to 26 in the London County Councils, the total being 75 for Labor and 49 for the Tory Municipal parties.

As is usual of the British Tory press—cunning with the wisdom of the oldest capitalist ruling class—an attempt is being made to interpret the Labor Party victory as a victory of one, outstanding, strong figure, Herbert Morrison, leader of the London Labor Party. Do they expect to creat another Ramsay MacDonald? Morrison, though generally conservative, is gaining national significance in an entirely different period. The prime question before the Labor Party, if another Labor government is to come into power, is the realization of the People's Front.

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It is a fact that the Communist Party of Great Britain supported wholeheartedly and energetically the Labor Party candidates in the Municipal Elections. The Tory Times, conscious of the role played by the Communists, sought to minimize the effect of the election victory on the growth of People's Front sentiment by praising the "conservatism" of Morrison.

"The truth is," said the imperialist Thunderer, "that the London electorate has been given some cause to believe that despite Communist embraces, municipal Socialism is not really so red as it has been painted."

But the British ruling class cannot so easily evade the problem. The Communist Party, in supporting the Labor Party, made the issue one of democracy versus reaction, world collaboration for peace versus the greatest arms building race in human history. The Tories took up that challenge. They moved every cog in their gigantic propaganda machine to defeat labor. "Keep the Socialists Out!" was the slogan of the Conservatives. As the New York Times correspondent in London put it, acres of propaganda and tons of money were used against the Labor Party. The reactionaries, who now try to limit significance of the victory to a municipal one, were the first to declare during the campaign itself that the Conservatives wanted men elected in London who could cooperate with the national government.

Against this, the Communist Party declared to the voters: "Swing the great mass of those who are so obviously dissatisfied with the National Government into the ranks of the labor voters and guarantee a labor victory."

•

It might well be that sufficient voters took the Communist Party advice to make the difference between a margin of great victory and a tight battle. There is no doubt, in any event, that the Communist Party's unaccepted collaboration with the Labor Party in London will have to be reckoned with.

It is our belief that the London election victory will give a substantial impetus to the growth of People's Front support in Great Britain.

One fact of the elections that is most worrying the Baldwin government is the inescapable conclusion from the final figures that a number of those who voted Conservative in the last National Election cast their ballot for the Labor Party in the recent municipal elections.

If any outstanding conclusion can be drawn from this at all it must be that the voters who were stampeded into supporting Baldwin during the Ethiopian war have had their fill and in the Spanish war are casting their vote of no confidence in the Tory Cabinet.

A stronger Labor Party in London, whether Herbert Morrison for the moment wishes it or not, must raise the question of the broadest unity to consolidate this victory and transform it into a national weapon for the people in the grave issues that now face them.

Because of the key position of Britain in European and world politics the victory of Labor in London is a victory of the forces against war and fascism and for democracy.

Letters from Our Readers

Putting Preaching Into Practice

West Stoughton, Mass.

Editor, Daily Worker:

While the diplomats of England, France and America lay down the mighty smokescreen of neutrality, while they cast sheeps' eyes at heaven to call for witness to see their innocence, a mere handful of "ill-clothed, ill-nourished, ill-housed" British seamen have dared to defy them and put what the diplomats preach into sharp, unyielding practice.

These "ill-clothes, ill-nourished, ill housed" men of Britain have put their quibbling national leaders to shame. Theirs is the honor of children who have never been corrupted. Theirs is the wisdom of the first men to make fire and build wheels and tame beasts and fashion weapons.

Yes, truly, for what do you think they did? They not only spoke words that will go down in history as the most honest and courageous words that were ever spoken, but they also gave $5 from their "ill-clothed, ill-nourished, ill-housed" possessions to be sent for the defense of Spanish democracy! A. A.

•

Praise for the Sit-Down Technique

New York, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Congratulations for printing the series by George Morris on the Sit-Down Strikes. Let's have these articles in a pamphlet form if at all possible!

M. E.



Trotzkyite-Pressed S. P. Executive Dodges Labor Party, Fight for Peace

By Alex Bittleman

This is the second of two articles by Alex Bittleman, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, on recent statements issued by the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party.

Today, even the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party is compelled to admit that "an increasing wave of militancy among the American workers is evident." Thanks for the admission. But can't you see that all this happened **despite** the election policy of Thomas and the NEC. The rank and file worker would have every right now to ask the NEC: and what did **you** contribute to making possible this "wave of militancy"? Your election policy did everything to make impossible such a development.

The N.E.C. wants you to believe that it was its election campaign that helped to disillusion the masses in the "progressivism" of Roosevelt. Nonsense, we say. The N.E.C. election campaign, shot through with opportunism and sectarianism, helped to disillusion a good many people in the Socialist Party. It helped to isolate the S.P. from the masses who will not soon forget the Thomas maneuvers with Landon.

No doubt about the fact that the masses are learning now faster than before to be critical of Roosevelt and to depend ever more upon their own independent power on the economic and political fields. But why? Because, in rallying to the defeat of Landon, the masses rose against capitalist reaction and incipient fascism in this country. Because in the process of rallying against Landon, the masses had already begun moving in a new way, on the road of independent political action.

ELECTION BATTLE BROUGHT MILITANCY

The mass struggles after the elections are a direct result of the political upsurge against Landon and the Liberty League. Hence, those who had sabotaged the work of rallying the masses against Landon and the Liberty League prior to the elections—and this was what the SP did under the leadership of Thomas and the NEC—must be considered as having sabotaged the coming of the more advanced stage of mass struggles after the elections.

Now more than before, the workers are ready to appreciate the positive role played by the Trotzky-poisoned Socialist Party leadership. The workers can now see that the Communists were fighting shoulder to shoulder with their class to defeat the main enemy of the moment—Landon—calling for a critical attitude to Rosevelt and the New Deal, pointing out the next stage of more political independence and class consciousness, helping to advance the fight to the higher stage which is now approaching.

This is what Marx, Lenin and Stalin have taught us. In contrast to this, the worker now sees better than before the negative role of the Socialist Party: standing on the sidewalks, so to speak, watching the march of the masses against reaction with undisguised hostility, jerring at the marchers, throwing stones at them and ridiculing their efforts. If this seems a bit overdrawn, recall Thomas's "famous" speech on the American Labor Party, recall the hostile jibes and ridicule hur'ed at Labor's Non-partisan League in the Socialist Party press and campaign speeches, recall the Thomas prayer for a Landon victory so labor could get a little iron into its blood.

Why don't you let the members of the SP learn the true lessons of the elections, comrades of the NEC? Is it because you know that, having learned the true lessons, the membership will make a clean sweep of the Trotzkyite gangs which have forced the SP and its leadership into such anti-working class positions?

Be honest, comrades of the NEC, even if it hurts. You say in your reply: "We are glad to see Communists express a desire to cooperate for the formation of a labor party." Are you really glad? We wish we could be glad about your position. Frankly speaking, we think that you are still opposed to a labor party. The Trotzkyites won't let you take a correct position.

THE LABOR PARTY

The NEC reply pays lip service to the idea of a labor party. It does so because the idea is popular among the members of the SP. But when it comes down to brass tacks, the NEC cannot conceal its real attitude, which is one of opposition. Read this, for example:

"We consider preachments about a labor party being a people's front and removing the dangers of war and fascism, to be wrong, misleading and dangerous."

First, let us clear away some evident misrepresentation, a couple of Trotzkyite tricks to confuse the issue. The Communists do not say that a labor party will remove the dangers of war and fascism. These dangers can be removed only by the "removal" of capitalism which gives daily rise to the danger of war and fascism. But the Communists do say that a labor party, which embraces the working class and its allies, is at the present time the only effective instrument for combatting these dangers, that is, to prevent a fascist victory, and to throw the tremendous weight of this country on the side of peace.

Furthermore, by preventing a fascist victory and keeping peace, the road will be cleared for a successful struggle to abolish capitalism and establish socialism.

WHAT KIND OF A LABOR PARTY?

Secondly, not any kind of labor party can become an effective barrier to fascism and war but only such a labor party as embraces the working class, the toiling farmers, the Negroes, the poor middle classes of the cities. Only such a party will be strong enough to combat effectively not merely talk, fascism and war. What does that mean? If the labor party, to be effective and powerful, must include the working class, the toiling farmers, Negroes and middle classes, then it will in fact embrace the bulk of the American people. Isn't that so? It will be in fact a people's front against reaction and fascism, if it is built for the purpose of combatting fascism and war. And this is exactly the kind of a labor party that the Communists are fighting for.

We know it will not emerge all at once and ready made. It is a process, involving millions of people, in which the more conscious workers will systematically have to educate the masses and help their political advancement on the basis of the experiences which the masses will derive from their own struggles.

Now contrast this Communist position with that of the NEC of the SP. The NEC says it is for a labor party but against such a labor party which embraces the bulk of the American people and which would be powerful enough to act as a barrier (not to "remove" the danger) against fascism and war. That is, **the NEC is for such a labor party as will be of no earthly use to the masses.** But into such a labor party the masses will not go. Hence, if the NEC has its way, there will be no labor party in the United States.

And this is exactly where the Trotzkyites are driving the NEC: to prevent a labor party in this country.

The lesson is clear: he who is honestly for a labor party that can fight effectively fascism and war, must come to the position of an anti-fascist People's Front. Conversely, he who consciously and persistently fights against such a People's Front must inevitably become an enemy of the labor party.

The Trotzkyites have started out as enemies of the labor party. They are now driving the SP into the same position.

III. WAR AND PEACE

On the question of war and peace, it is possible now for every rank and file worker to see more clearly than heretofore what is really involved.

We say that the NEC refuses to fight for peace. Instead of answering this direct accusation, the NEC shifts the issue to something else. It says: "The Socialist Party reiterates with every breath that it will not support any war the United States government will undertake." They are protesting too much. What the NEC will do if war actually breaks out still remains to be seen.

But why does the NEC refuse to work to prevent the outbreak of war? Mind you, the question today is not about removing the causes of war; these will be removed only by the socialist revolution. Meanwhile we are facing the daily danger of war being started on a world scale by Hitler, the Japanese military clique and Mussolini. These fascist aggressors can be checked. Why does the NEC refuse to help check these aggressors?

We know now, thanks to the Moscow trial, why the Trotzkyites refuse to help check the fascist aggressors. The Trotzkyites are in alliance with Hitler and the Japanese militarists. The Trotzkyites, in accord with their alliance, are working to hasten the outbreak of war; they are working for the victory of the fascists. The Trotzkyites are in the camp of the fascist aggresors and war makers.

When the Trotzkyites say: "We will not support the American government in war," the meaning is clear. The Trotzkyites are working today for the victory of the Japanese military fascist clique in a war against the United States.

When the Trotzkyites say: "The program for 'collective security' means in practice that the United States shall make an alliance with England and France for the mutual protection of their imperialist interests against the equally imperialist aims of Germany, Italy and Japan," the meaning is clear again. The fascist aggressors fear and fight collective security and, naturally, their Trotzkyite allies, in accordance with the agreement between Trotzky and Rudolph Hess, also fight against collective security.

But what have Socialists got to do with this Trotzky-fascist position? Why does the NEC persist in preventing the SP membership from fighting for peace?

THE FIGHT FOR PEACE

The NEC, feeling apparently that it must say something about peace says:

"We call to the Communists, to all workers to all lovers of a peaceful world, to cooperate with us."

Cooperate for what? To help Hitler destroy every vestige of collective security? To help Japanese fascism make war against China? To help the same Japanese clique to prepare and win a war against the United States? To help fascism hasten the outbreak of war and to win it?

Cooperation for these ends already exists between the Trotzkyites and the fascists. Terrorized by the Trotzkyites, the NEC of the SP is in imminent danger of becoming a partner to the same "cooperation."

As to the Communists, they are working for a radically different sort of cooperation. They cooperate with their own class, the working class, and with all honest enemies of fascism and war, including the genuine Socialists in the SP, for these ends:

To defeat the fascists in Spain. To drive Japanese imperialism out of China. To defend the national independence of the small nations. To prevent Hitler by all means and at all costs from beginning a world war. To erect an impenetrable fortress of people's peace movements and collective security around the fascist aggressors.

These are the ends for which we cooperate—for the maintenance of peace, for the checking of the fascist aggressors.

And that's why the allies of fascism—the Trotzkyites—must be driven out of the labor movement.

IN THE FIGHT AGAINST TROTZKY

By ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG

The indignation of millions has been aroused by the acts of treason, espionage, sabotage and assassination uncovered in the trial of Piatakov, Radek and the other members of Trotzky's "Reserve Center" of terrorism in Moscow. The monstrous acts perpetrated by these individuals were intended to strike a blow at the Soviet Union at the moment when its worst enemies were lining up to attack it. In these Trotzkyists, fascism found a ready and willing tool to do its criminal work.

All genuinely progressive elements in American life are interested in the struggle to chase Trotzkyism, once and for all, from the ranks of labor, and to destroy its demoralizing influence. Throughout the United States, in mass meetings, forums, discussions, in leaflets and pamphlets as well as in the daily and language press, progressive forces everywhere are carrying forward a determined struggle to exterminate it.

The tempo and intensity of this campaign must be increased. Mexico, where the entire working class expressed its hatred for Trotzky and Trotzkyism, has set an example for the United States to follow. There, organized labor speaking through its militant Confederation of Labor, demanded Trotzky's deportation as an enemy of peace and progress, as a disrupter of the unity of labor. Many American liberals, who joined the Trotzky Defense Committee on the basis of its avowed objective of protecting the right of asylum, are withdrawing their names in indignation, publicly renouncing all connection with the Trotzkyists.

Effective Weapons

As part of this campaign, there have now been made available a number of new pamphlets covering every aspect of Trotzkyism. Every organization, not only those of the working class, but of middle class, liberal and professional groups, must become involved in the task of obtaining the widest distribution for these pamphlets. They are our most effective instruments of enlightenment in the war on Trotzkyism, answering with crushing force the "arguments" and slanders of the Trotzkyists.

The recent trial of the Piatakov-Radek group of terrorists is but a continuation of the Zinoviev-Kamenev trial. On the latter, there is "At the Moscow Trial," by D. N. Pritt, K.C., M.P., distinguished British barrister and member of Parliament, whose reasoned, logical estimation of the legal aspects of the trial and of its judicial fairness, made a deep impression on the world of liberal thought. Another pamphlet in this group is "Trotzkyism in the Service of Fascism Against Socialism and Peace," by A. Y. Vyshinsky, price 5 cents, which contains the indictment, the speech for the prosecution and the verdict in the case of the trial of the Trotzky-Zinoviev Terrorist Center. Still another is Georgi Dimitroff's "To Defend Assassins Is to Help Fascism," price 2 cents, a brilliant polemic against those leaders of the Second International who joined in the defense of the accused traitors.

On the trial just concluded, the group of pamphlets already available and in preparation are fully as valuable and informative. Earl Browder's speech at Madison Square Garden on February 5th, entitled "Trotzkyism Against World Peace," price 1 cent, exposes the traitorous activities of the Piatakov-Radek group of terrorists who carried on espionage and sabotage against the Soviet Union in the interest of Hitler and Japan. William Z. Foster's powerful pamphlet, "Questions and Answers on the Piatakov-Radek Trial," price 3 cents, shows how the Trotzkyists, whose crime seems "incredible," "bewildering" and "unbelievable" to many liberals, have only followed the path of many other betrayers of the working class before them. Mauritz Hallgren's brilliant letter, "Why I Resigned From the Trotzky Defense Committee," price 1 cent, is the sincere acknowledgment of an outstanding liberal, that the issue is not one of the right of asylum, but of the attempt of a small band of Trotzkyists to use asylum to further their anti-Soviet, anti-Socialist slanders and attacks.

Among other important pamphlets in this group are "Traitors Accused," containing the indictment presented by the government in the case of this band of wreckers. Another will contain the speech of A. Y. Vyshinsky, summing up for the procecution, and the verdict. A third, "Out of Their Own Mouths," will contain the verbatim report of the testimony of the three outstanding conspirators, Piatakov, Radek and Sokolnikoff, and their final speeches after the sentence had been passed—certainly a dramatic and revealing history of the tragic degeneration of three individuals who followed the path of Trotzkyism to its end. Alex Bittelman's brilliant political analysis of the roots of Trotzkyism, entitled "Trotzky the Traitor," will also be eagerly welcomed as a valuable contribution in the struggle against the menace of Trotzkyism.

From The U.S.S.R.

But this imposing list of pamphlets exposing the character, role and activities of the Trotzkyists as advance agents of fascism would not be complete if we did not at the same time bring forward the victories and achievements of socialist construction in the Soviet Union, if we did not point out the giant strides with which the Soviet Union is advancing, while poverty, misery and oppression are daily increasing in capitalist countries. "Stalin on the New Soviet Constitution," price 2 cents, explains the significance of the new socialist Constitution, which stands today as the symbol of the finest aspirations not only of the Soviet people but of all toiling and oppressed humanity. "Molotov on the New Soviet Constitution," price 3 cents, deals specifically with the socialist advances which have made the new Constitution possible. Together, these companion pamphlets will win thousands of new friends and supporters for the Soviet Union and for socialism. Earl Browder's speech on Lenin Memorial Day, "Lenin and Spain," exposes the monstrous activities of the Trotzkyists who are trying to behead the revolutionary struggle of the heroic Spanish people.

The unity of all progressive forces in the face of reaction and fascism has never been so urgent. Trotzkyism is a threat to this unity and must be fought as such. These pamphlets, designed as ammunition in this fight, must be distributed in tremendous quantities. It is not enough to buy and read them. Every honest and sincere friend of the Soviet Union, of peace and democracy, every class conscious worker is honor-bound to distribute these pamphlets among friends and acquaintances, among shopmates and fellow-workers, among trade union brothers and fellow-members of their mass organizations.

The Workers Library Publishers, P.O. Box 148, Station D, New York City, which distributes these pamphlets, has made arrangements to allow special discounts to individuals and organizations desirous of purchasing these pamphlets in quantity for mass distribution. Write to them today for full lists and scale of discounts. Do your part in the fight against Trotzkyism—the enemy of the labor and democratic forces of the world.

Andre Malraux Writes of Life As He Fights for Freedom

Famous Author Tells Views On American Literature

By Edwin Seaver

At thirty-five, Andre Malraux is almost a legendary figure among contemporary writers.

This lean, slight, tense, sombre, young man, with the face of a contemplative hawk, has not only written several of the most notable novels of our day. He has encompassed, in his brief span of years, the lifetime of several extraordinary men.

From Indo-China to Spain, from Paris to eLipzig to Moscow to Madrid to New York—participant in the Chinese revolution, air courier between France and Nazi Germany when the heroic Dimitriff was on trial for his life, discoverer of the buried city of the Queen of Sheba, commander of the Malraux air squadron in defense of Spanish democracy—novelist, critic, aviator, archaeologist, revolutionist — one thinks of his never aimless wanderings in those breathless terms of flight through storm he has pictured so marvellously in "Days of Wrath."

For a writer to achieve extra-literary fame is not extraordinary in itself. But for a writer who never achieves less than penetration to the highest social consciousness of his time, who proudly refuses to aim the appeal of his art lower than the most acute awareness of the most militant revolutionary spirits of his day, for such a writer to be enormously popular is most unusual. In this country, "Man's Fate" is to be found in the widely distributed Modern Library edition; "Days of Wrath" sold over 60,000 copies. In France, this latter book sold more than 100,000 copies. In the Soviet Union, it sold more than 600,000 copies. A great aesthetic, an uncompromising revolutionary zeal, and widespread popularity—this is indeed an unausual trinity. Who beside Andre Malraux has accomplished it in our time?

Armchair Authors—Armchair Books

It was as a writer that I interviewed Malraux. Elsewhere he had spoken of Spain, would continue to speak of the Spanish Civil War during his short stay among us; elsewhere, too, he has spoken of French politics and the growing French crisis. I wanted to know of the effect of the People's Front on the French writers, what Malraux had to say about American writers, what this intrepid and adventurous young man would say about writers being "armchair workers" as one of our New York critics had recently claimed.

"Armchair authors write armchair books," Malraux said. (Maybe it's due to the fact that I am pretty much a stranger in the French language, but his sentences seem to jab at one, like spurts of lightning, or bayonet thrusts, tense, staccato, a sort of shorthand of thinking, recalling the style of "Man's Fate.")

"And the muses cannot nourish the author, even those authors who profess sole allegiance to their muse. . . . For these writers serve not only the muse, but their editor, publisher, boss, job, what you will. . . ." Malraux shrugs. He serves the revolution, Communism is his muse. Each man must choose his own range of experience, his own salvation. There is no special, privileged life for authors. Those who choose to call themselves armchair workers will write armchair books.

Writes From Experience

Besides, for Malraux to be fighting in Spain and basing his new book on the Spanish Civil War is not in itself a new experience for him. He fought in the Chinese revolution before he wrote "Man's Fate." He did not write about a Communist prisoner of the Nazis—in "Days of Wrath"—by sitting in a Paris armchair. And he will not write about Spain from Montmartre.

But as he says, he is not unique in this. Such has been the tradition of the greatest of the French writers. Lamartine, Hugo, Zola, Anatole France—were they not all fighters (though the bourgeoisie would like to forget it)? Did not Barbusse write from his experiences in the war?

I suggested that neither was our American literature in the great tradition the work of nice little men. Thoreau and Emerson, Holmes and Lowell and Whittier, Melville and Whitman—despite the middleclass schoolbooks, our literary tradition was not inhabited solely by benign old gentlemen with flowing white beards. . . .

Had he met Ludwig Renn in Madrid? Yes, Renn was fighting in the International Brigade and had finished a book on his experiences in a Nazi prison.

American Detective Novel

What about our American writers? Mexico, the U.S.S.R., United States—these were the only three foreign countries whose writers had mattered to French authors in recent years.

Malraux made an acute observation about our contemporary American fiction. Formally, he thinks, we are dominated by the detective novel. The mark of the detective thriller is to be found in all our best work. He does not say that this is good or bad; it is a fact, that's all. Faulkner, for instance; or Caldwell; their first chapters read like the opening chapters of detective novels. And so many of Hemingway's short stories read like such first chapters. (Incidentally, does not the first chapter of "Man's Fate" also read that way? I'll have to go back and pose that one to Malraux.)

Technically, then, the French writers are very much interested in our books. Malraux, himself, is inclined to believe Ernest Hemingway the most significant of our writers. Hemingway's nihilism is the most distinct expression of the failure of American life to nourish its creators, he thinks. He named Dreiser, also. And in between, Dashiell Hammett.

(It should be understood, it seems to me, that Malraux was speaking of necessity from his particular slant toward the novel. It is natural that Hammett and Hemingway should have a strong appeal for him. One had only to read Malraux's novels to see that.)

I asked him about the effect of the French People's Front on the writers of his country. It's too soon yet to speak about that, he replied. However, here was something worth mentioning. Let us say a writer belonged to the Radical Socialist Party (approximately our Democratic Party now) before the formation of the People's Front. At that time there was certainly no stimulation for such a writer in the petty squabbles and ambitions of petty politicians.

New Blood In Literature

However, in the struggles that went into the formation of the People's Front, and in the present ferment within the People's Front, a new and stimulating and revolutionary factor has entered into the picture. That is, the kind of political stimulation and guidance that was known only to Communist writers, and some Socialist writers in 1927—let us say—is now known to whole cadres of writers who never thought or felt in such terms at all. This is a development of considerable significance for the future of French literature.

I asked Malraux, too, about Andre Gide's recent book on the Soviet Union, knowing that Malraux had himself been to the U. S. S. R., that he was associated with Gide on the "Nouvelle Revue Francais," and that, in common with most of the younger French writers, he could not have been untouched in his formative years by Gide's persuasive genius.

It was too soon for anyone to venture any final statement about Gide's book, Malraux said. Too soon, because Gide is now working on a new book which is to be devoted to a "reconsideration" of what he wrote when he returned from the U. S. S. R. Let us wait and read what Gide has to say further before we attempt any rash judgments, he said.

We talked for an hour and more about a number of things, but I can recall no more at present. I remembered Malraux's short, firm handclasp, the parting glance like the glance at meeting, not so much shy as plenty skeptical, so skillful in taking a brief measure of a man and so far from that unpleasant bearing of the teeth we Americans know as a hearty smile.

This man is not easy, I thought. He is impenetrable and while his intellect is flexible, his purpose is not. I should prefer not to come before any revolutionary tribunal on which he sat as judge. He lives at high tension, and his strength is resilient and dangerous as finely tempered steel. And I thought of Kyo, in "Man's Fate," and Kassner in "Days of Wrath," and of their author who was seeking through the written word to make modern man aware of his own latent heroism, and throwing his own life into the scales of history that the heavy, brutish weight of reaction might not prevail.

Writer-Fighter



Andre Malraux, whose pen and sword are ever ready to defend the disinherited, listens attentively to Edgar Varese, with whom he is writing some music-poems in modern style.

'LOVE IS NEWS'



But not to Tyrone Power and Loretta Young who seem to have heard all about it. They are at the Roxy this week.

Rivoli Film Denounces War

"Nancy Steele Is Missing" Has Many Departures From the Usual

NANCY STEELE IS MISSING, based on a Charles Francis Coe story; screen play by Gene Fowler and Hal Long; directed by George Marshall; produced by Nunnally Johnson for Twentieth Century-Fox. At the Rivoli.

Dannie O'Neill	Victor McLaglen
Michael Steele	Walter Connolly
Professor Sturm	Peter Lorre
Sheila O'Neill	June Lang
Jimmie Wilson	Robert Kent
Nancy	Shirley Deane
Harry Wilkins	John Carradine
Mrs. Flaherty	Jane Darwell
Dan Mallon	Frank Conroy
Joseph P. X. Flaherty	Granville Bates
Miss Hunt	Margaret Fielding

By JACK YOUNG

Under the thin veneer of the kidnap melodrama, "Nancy Steele Is Missing," at the Rivoli this week, are some of the meatiest anti-war sentiments you could ask for.

Victor McLaglen, as Dannie O'Neill the ex-soldier and butler of a munitions king, expresses his opposition to fighting wars for the rich in no uncertain terms.

In fact, one gets the idea that that is the reason he snatched little Nancy Steele—as a sort of one-man protest against his boss, who is coining money out of the slaughter in Europe and trying to get the U. S. into the mess in order to make more. All this happens, of course, during the Wilson era of 20 years ago.

Having made a clean job of the kidnapping, and having placed the stolen child in hands of friends who believe it his own, Danny returns to his job only to get arrested on another charge. He had backed up his arguments against war with a left to the jaw and his opponent had sworn out a warrant. Result: a fight with the cops and a long prison term.

Again the film leaves the beaten path to deal sympathetically with convicts who are obviously just men in cages. And again O'Neill gets tripped up for his opposition to the war. He gets framed for the deaths resulting from a prison break and his sentence stretches out for 20 years.

Excellent Prison Scenes

These prison scenes, especially those of the break, are the best in this excellently directed and photographed film.

While there is no happy ending, another relief from the usual thing, things do get straightened out after a fashion when O'Neill is released. He gets involved with Professor Sturm (Peter Lorre), his former cell mate and an unscrupulous but likeable chap, who tries to collect on what he has learned from Dannie's midnight mumblings. This leads to some exciting moments and eventually to the return of Sheila O'Neill, now grown up and played by June Lang, to the arms of her real father.

It is rather disappointing to have McLaglen make such a strong protest against war and then to go soft because the munitions king does him a good turn years later. But we are grateful for the honest treatment of so many of the characters, and the way in which Nunnally Johnson has handled so many obviously "hot" subjects.

It's a picture that is well worth your while and we are only sorry the ending wasn't as strong as the first few reels.

Workers Protest Film Edited by Eastman

Distortions of Historic Fact About October Revolution, Civil War and Intervention in Picture—Latest Step in Trotzkyist Campaign of Lies

Trotzkyism cannot live without lies.

Max Eastman, who stood on a lecture platform in New York a few weeks ago and called for the overthrow of the Soviet Union, is sponsoring "Tsar to Lenin," a film which distorts historical facts.

The picture is owned, edited and commented upon by Eastman, the leading Trotzkyist apologist in the United States. It is therefore not surprising that it places in the forefront the figure of Leon Trotzky and that several of the traitors who openly confessed their plot against the Soviet Union in the recent Moscow trials are played up in the film.

The thousands who are fighting fascism, the untold millions who are striving to organize the unorganized in the United States and all lovers of peace and democracy will protest this Trotzkyist distortion on the screen.

It is intended to sow seeds of untruth about the October Revolution, the Civil War and the intervention. It also misrepresents the position of the Bolshevik Party and is filled with deliberate misinterpretations, innuendoes and outright lies about the period of Russian history between 1917 and 1921.

"Tsar to Lenin" requires drastic action on the part of those who are opposed to counter-revolutionary Trotzkyism. The present engagement at the Filmarte Theatre is due to the fact that the Lennauer Film Co., distributors of the picture, are also connected with the theatre management.

Many trade union and mass organizations which have patronized this theatre have announced their determination to boycott the Filmarte as a result of this booking. They should continue their campaign so as to limit any other showings of the picture. It is part of the Trotzkyist campaign to split the American working class at the moment when unity is becoming an accomplished fact. It is an attack upon the Bolshevik Party, founders of the Soviet Union. It is a weapon in the hands of Fascist allies of Trotzky.

Members of the City Projects' Council, the Writers' Union and other organizations have gone on record against "Tsar to Lenin." You are asked to mobilize other opposition to the spreading of Eastman's Trotzkyist lies.

Negro Group in Kelly Comedy

"The Show-Off" Is Left Behind by Changing Times

The Negro Theatre presents THE SHOW-OFF, by George Kelly. Directed by Frank Wilson. Settings by Perry Watkins. Production Supervised by Carlton Moss. At the Lafayette Theatre.

THE CAST

Clara	Muriel McCrory
Mrs. Fisher	Hilda Offley
Amy	Peggy Howard
Mr. Frank Hyland	Lionel Monagas
Mr. Fisher	Walter Robinson
Joe Fisher	Wardell Saunders
Aubrey Piper	Arthur Wilson
Mr. Gill	Oliver Foster
Mr. Rogers	Service Bell

By CHARLES E. DEXTER

The Negro Theatre unit of the Federal Theatre Project has several square hits on the bull's-eye to its credit, notably "Macbeth" and "Turpentine," with "Sweet Land" running close to the top. Its current attraction is a revival of George Kelly's old Broadway success, "The Show-Off" and this is definitely a miss.

"The Show-Off" used to be a good play. In the good old days of the mid-20's, when manna was tumbling down out of the Harding-Coolidge heavens, the spectacle of the noise annoying fellow who sponges on the world only to come out on top when his aggressiveness makes $25,000 for his inventor-brother-in-law, was a plausible tale.

Today, however, "The Show-Off," even in its present Harlem adaptation is like a period play. Girls do not buy $35 dresses any more. You can't live on Striver's Row in Harlem unless you are pretty well up in the economic scale and surely not if you are a working man. Thus the tale of the Fisher family and Amy who falls in love with the blatant braggart, Aubrey Piper, is doubly unbelievable.

Another Might-Have-Been

What makes the failure of "The Show-Off" even more deplorable is the fact that it might have been transformed into a successful show of today. If the Fishers were just poor people, who wear poor clothes and work hard and if Aubrey's misbehavior, his marriage to Amy, his troubles with the law, had brought tragedy close to the Fishers only to have it amusingly fly out of the window through a twist in circumstances, it would have hit Harlem audiences squarely. And if the character of Joe, the inventor brother, had been shaded toward a clear objective understanding of his family's troubles, it would have been an even better play for this day and age.

But this, alas, it is not. Kelly's skill as a dramatist of minor characters brings laughs and pathos into some of the scenes. But even Kelly cannot survive the Crash and the Depression. As a result all the talk about money and cars and thousand dollar bills is fantastic.

The cast is a good one. Hilda Offley is the perfect picture of a good-hearted, worried mother. Arthur Wilson slipped occasionally in his lines but he does a Negro version of the famous Aubrey Piper character that brought back memories of Louis Bartells, its creator, who died a few years ago. Muriel McCrory, comely and poised, is excellent as the loving sister of Amy, who is played by pretty Reggy Howard.

How about doing a more timely play next time, you artists of the Negro Theatre? The WPA Play Bureau has plenty of good scripts for Harlem adaptation. Get busy and find one that will wake up the town.

WPA Artists Exhibit Work

Perhaps the best thing I can say about the current exhibition of oils put on by the Federal Art Project is that there is a noticeable absence of routine work of a deliberately ingratiating type. This observation may seem patronizing and of doubtful significance; on the contrary it is all the difference between genuine art production and sharp business practice. Go to any large exhibition where the big guns, presumably, of American art hold forth and you will see a surprisingly large number of self-conscious and shameless commodities.

The project artists are taking the hard way. Their show at the Federal Art Gallery, 7 East 38th Street, affords ample proof that these painters are making valuable contributions towards a less provincial and less vulgar art than present-day America possesses.

Take Jack Tworkov's "Butcher Shop," for instance. The subject is familiar to any housewife, but the felicitous manipulation of pigment and the broad honesty of vision are not often met with in the work of contemporary Americans. Remo Farrugio's "City of Folk Songs" establishes a mood which is poetic in the best sense of the word, adhering as it does to plastic elements rather than literary ones for its effect.

Other painters who are showing are better known, but that's as far as present comparisons go. Louis Ribak has an extremely able piece called "Adagio," sonorous in color but uninspiring in conception; Abraham Harriton's "Astoria Shipbuilding" seems to lack spirit; Misha Reznikoff's "Pride Goeth Before a Fall" is a surrealist miscarriage, surprisingly heavy-handed for this painter; Louis Guglielmi's "Sisters of Charity," a slam at alms-collecting nuns, is vicious in a crude and unimaginative manner.

There are good paintings by Mark Baum, Ben Fenn, Daniel Koerner, Paul Mommer, Alice Neel, Victor Perelli, Joseph Stella, Cyril Williamott and others.

BOOKS *of the* DAY

By EDWIN SEAVER

THOMAS WOLFE, the big boy from Brooklyn Heights, is contributing a short novel on Nazi Germany—"I Have A Thing To Tell You"—in the New Republic.

It's too soon to tell yet—on the basis of the first installment in the issue of March 10—just how far Mr. Wolfe is going to go. Thus far we have been given only the unhappy thoughts of "a little clerk" upon 'these dret-ful people," the Nazi officials. But it's plain enough that Mr. Wolfe came back from his recent trip to Nazi-land in no uncertain frame of mind, as far as the fascists go. They evidently did not go very far with Mr. Wolfe.

Two remarks in the first installment particularly interested me Both are put in the mouth of Franz, the person talking to Mr. Wolfe, although the present "novel" is probably more autobiographical than fictional.

• • •

"THEY CALL YOU this very great writer," says Franz.

"That's a good deal more than they do at home," says Mr. Wolfe.

"I know," replies Franz. "But then, I notice, in America they love everyone a year—and then they spit upon him."

As for the second remark, Franz says: "You are not one of these little propaganda Party people—you are a writer. It is your duty to look about you and to write about the world and people as you see them. It is not your duty to write propaganda speeches and call them books. You could not do that. It is quite impossible."

"But if," asks our hero, "by writing about the world and people as you see them you come in conflict with these propaganda Party people—what then?"

I may be mistaken. But I have a hunch that Mr. Wolfe is troubled by something — and it's not only Nazi Germany.

• • •

WE LEARN from the Federal Writers' Project that:

"APPROXIMATELY 50 PERSONS at one time employed by the WPA Federal Writers' Project of New York City have been returned to private employment since the inception of the project in the Fall of 1935, a survey completed today by Travis Hoke, director of the project, reveals.

"Of this number one was able to leave work relief and start a new book by winning a Guggenheim award on the basis of a volume of poetry he had written. A young woman writer, whose unemployed husband was also an author, left the project to devote her time to her own literary work when her husband received a Guggenheim award.

"A full scholarship to Columbia University, granted because of his work in the field of lietrature, took another young author from the work relief rolls.

"A foreign correspondent, who worked for several months on the project, found private employment at the outbreak of the Spanish civil war and is now writing from Loyalist territory for a leading news service.

"A newspaper woman, who at one time did work in Turkey for American publications, found a job in that country.

"Though these 50 writers once assisted by WPA jobs now have positions in private industry, approximately 450 writers remaining on the project have not succeeded in finding other work, and applications from an additional 1,500 qualified writers in need of jobs are on file at the project's office."

'SPAIN LAUGHS' TO BE PREVIEWED

The Allied Theatre, of 747 Broadway, announces the first preview of "Spain Laughs," a drama by Joseph S. King, as a benefit performance under the auspices of the American Students Union, for next Friday at the Manhattan Lyceum, before the regular opening on Broadway.

"Spain Laughs," has for its setting the background behind the front lines in the current Spanish Civil War. Because this play requires production without intermissions, the need for previews was decided upon as an advisable procedure. Whether the play will continue without intermissions will be determined by these tryout performances.

'CANDIDA' OPENS

Katharine Cornell will present Bernard Shaw's comedy "Candida" in the Empire Theatre at the matinee on Wednesday. Thereafter it will be acted each Monday and Saturday night and Wednesday matinee for four weeks, with Maxwell Anderson's "The Wingless Victory" on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings and Saturday matinees.

ARCTIC YOUTH



One of the native Eskimos of Greenland who appear in "The Wedding of Palo," now in its second week at the 55th Street Playhouse.

Your Health

By MEDICAL ADVISORY BOARD

Fistulas About the Anus

D. N., CARNEGIE, Pennsylvania, writes: "What is the cause of fistula of the anus and what methods are used to cure it?"

• • •

Fistulas about the anus are the result of infection. Just within the anus, a little above the skin margin, the inner lining or mucous membrane is normally pitted. These little pouches are directed with the concavity upwards. The infection starts within one of these pouches.

It usually follows some small injury or slight break in the lining, which, as a rule, is the result of the passage of hard, constipated stool. Through this crack, which may be as tiny as imaginable, an infection starts and works its way beneath the lining into the tissues about that part of the rectum. Following this, an abscess usually develops.

This abscess may be small or large and may necessitate operation. Sometimes the abscess remains small and, working its way out toward the skin, may rupture, and so result in an opening upon the skin surface. This is known as a fistula. So it can easily be seen that the infection, starting within these little pouches (usually in only one), works its way out upon the skin and that there are really two openings—an internal one in the anus and an external one on the skin through which the discharge flows.

Operation is the only permanent cure. If operation is done at the time when there is a rather large abscess, the surgeon may decide only to treat the abscess and then later operate for the fistula. This procedure would require two operations.

If only the fistula is to be treated, operation can result in a cure in one session. Sometimes, if the inner opening within the pouch is not exactly recognized, this can continue to act as the cause of a persistent fistula, whether it breaks out on the skin at the same spot or at another place. In other words, the real starting point of the condition has not been reached.

Operation consists in opening completely the fistulous tract and cutting it away. It is then allowed to heal at all points, from the bottom up.

SOVIET CHILD FILM EXPECTED HERE

One of the most sparkling pictures ever exported by the Soviet film industry, "Beethoven Concerto," featuring a juvenile cast that sets a new standard for child acting, will open within the fortnight at the Cameo Theatre, New York.

The nearest equivalent of the picture seen here was the old series of "Our Gang" comedies—but here the resemblance ends. The Russian kids turned in a job whose naturalness and gusto made "Beethoven Concerto" stand out as an unusual achievement in its field.

SEE 'PRISONERS'

"Prisoners," the Amkino import on the model Soviet jails that have no cells, bars or uniforms will be shown to the inmates of Sing Sing prison, Ossining, New York, Thursday. Warden Lewis E. Lawes, acting through Gerald F. Curtin, Director of Recreation at Sing Sing, made the arrangements for the showing with the Amkino office in New York.

MOTION PICTURES

French Prize Film!

'RAZUMOV"

A Man Seized in the Cataclysm of Revolution!

English Dialogue Titles

Adapted from Joseph Conrad's Classic "UNDER WESTERN EYES"

Also "PARIS COMMUNE CELEBRATION," the massing of over a million Popular Front sympathizers on the anniversary of the Paris Commune.

CAMEO, 42 ST. East of Broadway 25¢ to 1 P.M. Weekdays

7thAve. & 50thSt. ROXY All Seats 25¢ to 1 P.M. TYRONE POWER & LORETTA YOUNG in "LOVE IS NEWS" with Don Ameche & Star Cast BIG STAGE SHOW

LAST 3 DAYS REVOLUTIONISTS SOVIET SUPREME FILM ACHIEVEMENT Worth Traveling 100 Miles Belongs in Film Hall of Fame Roosevelt, 3d Av. Houston St.

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The People's Cinema Saratoga and Livonia Aves., Brooklyn Now Playing "REVOLUTIONISTS" Weekday Matinee—15c

THE STAGE

"A powerful and exciting social drama of inescapable interest."—WATTS, Her. Trib.

THEATRE UNION presents Marching Song By JOHN HOWARD LAWSON

BAYES Thea., 44 St. W. of B'way. BR. 9-3648 Evgs. 8:40. Prices: 45c 60c 75c, $1.65 $1.50. No Tax (Matinees Tomorrow and Saturday 2:30)

"★★★★ (4 Stars)."—MANTLE, News.

MAURICE EVANS in KING RICHARD II

ST. JAMES Theatre, 44th St., W. of B'way Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. 2:30. LA. 4-4664 870 Seats 85c & $1.10 all performances

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DAILY WORKER

SPORTS

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 9, 1937

Says Doc:

Schmeling had a fight date
In Newark 'twas t obe,
But soon awailing he did come
"Herr Pop, No one wants me!"

TO THE MEMORY OF A SPORTSMAN

By Ted Benson

SOMEHOW or other there doesn't seem to be anything exciting or important about sports this week. I just can't get worked up over the holdout situation or the heavyweight question or even Sonja Henie at this time.

You see, the greatest sportsman I ever knew is dead.

Ben Leider's body lies unknown and unidentified in a Spanish field near the crumpled remains of his plane.

I call him the greatest sportsman I ever knew although I do not know whether or not he ever threw a baseball or wore a padded mitt or kicked a football.

The chances are that he did, like all American kids, take part in sandlot baseball and football games, but that isn't what I mean when I said he was a sportsman.

To my mind a sportsman is a man in whom courtesy, fair play and consideration for others come before anything else—even victory or life.

In that respect Ben Leider was a sportsman and a great one.

Ben believed that the world would be a fine place in which to live if all the people could live in peace and brotherhood no matter what their language or race or religion. He knew that greedy capitalism, fostering fascist dictatorships, was trying to kill the inevitable peace and happiness of the world. So he went to Spain to fight and die for his belief.

Like John Brown of Ossawatomie who died that Negroes might be free, Ben Leider died to free the world.

Eagle of Liberty

Like an eagle of liberty he travelled the skies and revelled in the clean free air through which he sped. He gazed into the cavernous eyes of death with his smiling blue ones and—if I knew Ben—he laughed because that was the way he always wanted to die.

There is nothing that we who are left can do about Ben and there is nothing that we can do for him but carry on his fight.

Some of us who were his friends have organized the Ben Leider Memorial Fund whose purpose it is to raise money which will be sent to Spain to be used for the cause in which he gave his life.

To those of you who feel that Ben Leider's name should rank with that of John Reed as an American hero of the people's fight against the forces of reaction,

To those of you who thrill at the heroism of one man fighting in a strange land for a people he never knew,

To those of you who love sport and sporting men, I address this appeal,

Send what you can to carry on Ben Leider's fight for liberty in Spain.

To those of you who have contributed to the Daily Worker's games for Spain,

Those of you who have played in those games,

To those of you who honor a sportsman, I address this plea.

Plan to play a game for Spain and call it the Ben Leider Memorial Fund Game. Support such a game and bring your friends.

An apology: Dear friends and readers. This is not a sports column, I am afraid. If you expected one, I hope you will forgive me for the disappointment. If this sounds mawkish or sentimental, I am sorry. I did not mean it to sound that way because that is not the way I feel.

I glory in Ben's death for the cause of democracy. Other men have died for the same cause and are equally entitled to the glory. But this hit close to home. You see, Ben Leider was my friend.

WHAT'S ON

RATES: 15 words, 50c, Monday to Saturday, $1 Sunday. 5c per additional word. DEADLINE: Weekdays, 12 Noon. Sunday, Friday, 12 Noon. Payments must be made in advance or notice will not appear.

ORGANIZATIONS! Do you want to finish your Daily Worker quota in a hurry? Substantial discounts given to organizations, clubs arranging theatre parties for John Howard Lawson's timely, militant industrial drama, "Marching Song." Call our Audience Dept. for further information. BRyant 9-3377. Theatre Union, 125 W. 45th St.

Tonight

MUSICALE and Dance. Brahms 4 Concerto, Beethoven's 5th, Social Dance Group Studio. 94 5th Ave. (14th St.). Also registration new waltz-foxtrot classes. 8:30 P.M.

THE SOVIET UNION in pictures, lecture by Susan H. Woodruff, in the Ganesh Temple, 2011 Concourse, Bronx. Ausp.: New Culture Club. 8:30 P.M.

Coming

DAILY WORKER Finale. Wind up the financial drive at this gala dancer and floor show. Featuring Bob Edwards' Swing Band with Claude and Babette, noted Ballroom team. Ike and Mike, tap dancers extraordinary. Webster Hall, March 12. Tickets obtainable at 101 W. 28th St. 129 Second Ave. or People's Bookshop, 142 Second Ave.

MURDERERS of SPANISH Women and Children vs. People's Front! Allied Theatre presents "Spain Laughs." Friday, March 12, Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. 4th St. Dancing. Adm. 49c. 8:30 P.M.

MAKE FRIENDS at our 40c Saturday and Sunday Dance Socials. Good music, comradeship. Ausp.: The Club House, 150 W. 85th St. Saturday and Sunday.

AND THERE'LL BE TRUCKIN' TOO. Polkas, Mazurkas, Tangoes, Rhumbas, etc. Percy Dodd's 12-piece Harlem orchestra. Choral groups. Where? At the International Folk Dance Festival, St. Nicholas Palace, 69 W. 66th St. March 13, all for 40c. Ausp.: ILD. Part of proceeds to Spain. Tickets ILD, 112 E. 19th St., Room 405. Workers Bookshop, 50 E. 13th St.

THE WHISTLE BLOWS! The Game's On! The excitement is Terrific! What is it? The Big Double-Header Basketball Game: YCL Boys vs. Furriers Union. YCL Girls vs. Local 22, ILGWU. Then relax to the strains of the Club Valhalla Orchestra. Adm. 40c. Manhattan Oddfellows Hall, 105 E. 106th St. Sat., March 13th. First game starts at 8:30 P.M. Ausp.: State Committee Young Communist League.

SPRING FEVER DANCE. Lose yourself in Harlem atmosphere to the insinuating rhythm of Chick Webb. Tickets at Workers Bookshops Subs. 65c. Ausp.: People's Center (West Side Manhattan). Savoy Ballroom, 140th St. and Lenox Ave., Saturday, March 13, 9 P.M. till 3 A.M.

CONCERT of Spanish Music. Famous artists of Spain. Don Casanova and others. American Music League Quartette. Benefit Spanish Democracy. Ausp.: American Music League, 846 Seventh Avenue (Concert League). 8:30 P.M. Sunday, March 14.

TOPPING THEM ALL is the Defense Ball sponsored by the Angelo Herndon Club and the Harlem ILD at the Savoy Ballroom on March 27. You'll be hearing more about it! Tickets 65c. Now on sale at all Bookshops. (Our percentage is larger if you buy your tickets in advance.)

Registration Notices

SOCIAL Dance Group classes in waltz, foxtrot, etc. For men and women. Beginners. Registration daily, 2-10 P. M. 94 Fifth Ave., near 14th St. GRamercy 5-8264. Ausp.: Pallas.

NEW MEMBERS to sing Opera, Classics, Spirituals in Workers Chorus. Rehearsals. 47 E. 12th St. Manhattan Chorus.

Philadelphia

DAILY WORKER VICTORY BANQUET. Sat., March 20, 8:30 P.M. at the Broad St. Mansion, Broad and Girard Ave. Organizations send your delegates to this banquet. Interesting program for the evening. National speaker. General admission $1.00.

"FREIHEIT GESANGS FAREIN presents "Tzwei Brieder," text by I. L. Peretz. Music by J. Schaefer. Conductor G. Sunsine, at its 13th Jubilee Concert on Friday, March 12, 1937, at the Academy of Music, Broad and Locust Sts. Nina Iayeva, Soprano Solo with assisting Symphony Orch.

BY POPULAR DEMAND — Spanish Studio Party, 232 Market St. Spanish Front Chorus. Entertainment, fun, till dawn. Saturday, March 13, 9 P.M. Adm. 35c.

Stop!

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Attention! YCL Sports

A city-wide Y.C.L. basketball tournament will shortly be under way. The tourney, which is expected to enlist some of the outstanding court players in the city, will be conducted under the supervision of the Daily Worker and the proceeds will go to the Daily Worker Fund.

All sections and branches with a basketball team (or those which are anxious to begin one) are asked to send a representative to a meeting to be held tomorrow night (Wed., March 10) at the Daily Worker Sports Department, 50 E. 13th St., 8th Floor.

Finnish '5's' Play in Nation-Wide Tourney

Kirppus A.A. Wins Mid-west Finals—10 Cities Compete in Tourney

The Kirppus A. C. of New Castle, Pa., defeated the Sovinto A. C. of Ashtabula, Ohio, 30-28 in the final game Sunday, to win the Mid-Western Final of the Basketball Tournament, sponsored by the Finnish-American Youth League.

The victory of the Pennsylvania quintett came as a complete surprise, as the Sovinto has been regarded as one of the outstanding Finnish basketball squads in this country and a strong choice to win the Grand National Finals at Detroit on April 6 and 7.

The game was hardfought throughout and close, with the winner in doubt until the final whistle. Sovinto gained a small lead in the early stages of the game, but the Kirppus courtsters unleashed a furious attack and soon had their noted foes trailing by six points. The home team tried hard near the end to avoid defeat, but the sterling defense of the Pennsylvanians held them at bay and when the final whistle came the Ohio favorites were trailing by two points.

The tournament tarted on Saturday with ten teams from Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland and various other cities in the Mid-West. Among the teams which participated were the Cleveland "Spartacus," Voima A. C., Detroit, Conneaut "Hawks," and the Ashtabula Finnish-Americans.

The semi-final provided one of the most thrilling court games seen in this area. The Detroit Voima A.C. was pitted against the Sovinto. The Detroiters having fought their way into the semi-finals with three slashing victories, made a game stand against the Sovinto but were unable to keep the sizzling pace set by the Ashtabula five and succumbed by the score of 31-37.

On March 13 and 14, the New York and New England districts start simultaneously elimination play in New York and Worcester, Mass. The winners of these groups and the Kirppus A.C., representing the Mid-West, will take part in the Detroit Finals on April 6 and 7 to decide the national champion of the Finnish-American Youth League.

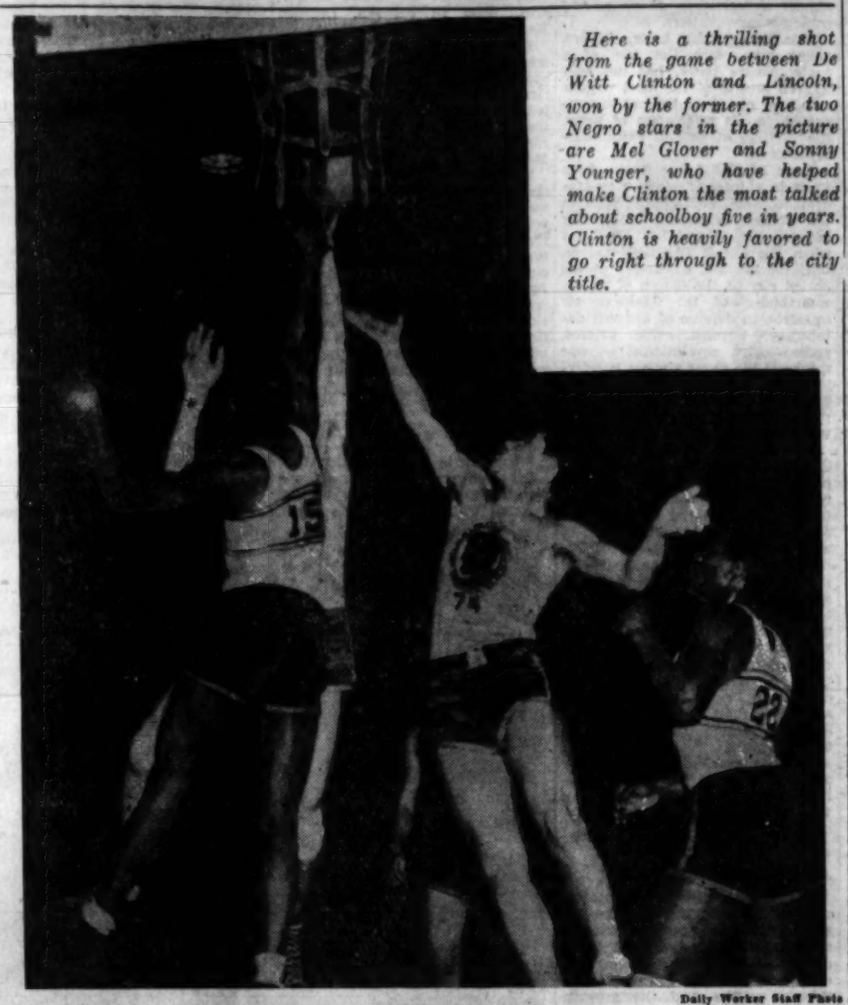
Lots of Action in Benefit Amateur Boxing Show

The 118-pound bout between Joe Wall of Salem Crescent, international Golden Gloves champion, and Met. A.A.U. champ, and Richard Carangelo, Essex County champ should top the bill for the benefit Amateur boxing bouts being held at Rockland Palace Thursday night.

Joe is considered the best in his class in the state, and the fans are anxious to see this little bantamweight in action.

Another bout which should be a sizzler is the 175-pound clash between Dan Roberts, of the Salem Crescent, and Mike Pincus of St. Angela. Those two bouts in themselves on a card which includes five specials besides two four-man clashes will give fistic followers plenty to talk about.

Greatest School Team in Action



Daily Worker Staff Photo

Here is a thrilling shot from the game between De Witt Clinton and Lincoln, won by the former. The two Negro stars in the picture are Mel Glover and Sonny Younger, who have helped make Clinton the most talked about schoolboy five in years. Clinton is heavily favored to go right through to the city title.

Friedkin Tests 'Kid' Tonight

Havana Kid Aims for Eighth Kayo at B'way Arena

The sensational Cuban Kids are at it again.

Kid Chocolate and his protege and stablemate who looks and fights like him, the Havana Kid, step out tonight at the Broadway Arena in a couple of boxing matches that should provide the customers at the Brooklyn fistic temple with plenty of thrills.

The original Bon-Bon Kid, one of the greatest featherweights that ever graced the ring, takes on Schoolboy Bernie Friedkin in the eight round main event, while his Cuban counterpart meets Jimmy Falco, a tough lad from Corona in the semi-final, listed for six rounds.

Both boys face their hardest tests since their arrival in this city last November. Friedkin, a clever fighter, made a name for himself in the amateur ranks and has been going great guns since he turned pro a little over two years.

The Havana Kid, in the few fights he has had here, has proved himself a real sensation. In the nine fights he engaged in he has scored seven knockouts, four of them in less than two minutes of battling. Last week he tackled two opponents within five days and belted them both out in jig time fashion.

Another six will show Harry "Bee Bee" Baron, East Side dynamiter in action against Mossie Condon of Ireland.

J. S.

With the Camps

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., March 8 (UP).—Lou Gehrig, Joe Di Maggio and Red Ruffing—all holdouts—were the only world champion New York Yankees not in training camp today for the second week workouts. Infielders Crosetti, Rolfe and Saltzgaver and outfielder Ernie Koy arrived yesterday. Crosetti and Saltzgaver engaged in a short private practice. It was rest day and 14 Yanks went fishing.

• • •

LAKELAND, Fla., March 8 (UP).—Fifteen pitchers and four catchers reported for practice yesterday, the first time in years no batteryman has been tardy at the Detroit Tigers' training camp. Manager Mickey Cochrane, who intends to do most of the catching for the Tigers this season, went through a two-hour workout with his players.

• • •

ORLANDO, Fla., March 8 (UP).—Verbal renewal of Buck Newsom's long distance holdout battle was expected today with the arrival of the ace Washington pitcher to confer with owner Clark Griffith. In his last ultimatum Griffith ordered the speed-baller to sign his contract by today. Newsom was demanding an increase over last year's $11,000 when he boarded a train last night from his Hartsville, S. C., home. Griffith was offering $10,000.

• • •

HAVANA, March 8 (UP).—New York Giant players were allowed to ease up a trifle in training today after turning in their first victory of the season against a professional team yesterday. After going scoreless for 20 consecutive innings against Cuban "pros" the Giants unleashed a seven-run attack in the fifth inning to defeat the Almendares nine, 7 to 3. Manager Bill Terry does not want his players overtrained for next weekend's two games against the St. Louis Cardinals, and said he would ease up practice sessions this week.

• • •

MEXICO CITY, March 8 (UP).—The Philadelphia Athletics were convinced today that the St. Louis Browns had a real "find" in pitcher Romo-Chavez who pitched five hit ball to defeat them, 2 to 1, yesterday. Romo, property of the St. Louis American League Club, hit a two-bagger and scored the tying run for the Mexican champion Agrarian team. The only run he allowed the A's was Billy Werber's first inning homer.

Columbia Favored in 1C4A Track Meet

The Intercollegiate 4-A track and field meet next Saturday at the Garden will find its heaviest battery centered around the mile and two-mile championships. It will be these races which will in all probability decide the cherished team title.

aMnhattan which won the team in 1924 and has held it ever since, curiously enough, is the only dark horse this year. Columbia, though not strong in the longer runs, is favorite to win, by virtue of its strength in the shorter and field events. Manhattan must come through in the mile and two-mile—and heavily—if it is to repeat its victories of the past three years.

Cornell continues to be the mystery team of the year as of other years and may yet cop the honors.

Record No Matter In NYU, City Clash

New York University and City College renew their traditional basketball rivalry in Madison Square Garden Wednesday night in the last big splurge of the season for the court game. Opening this final double bill will be the equally traditional fracas between St. John's and St. Francis of Brooklyn.

The meeting between N.Y.U. and City is to basketball what the Army-Notre Dame and Yale-Harvard clashes are to football. The annual renewals of these battles mean more to the followers of the Violet and Lavender than any game on the schedule and regardless of past performances have always attracted large crowds.

The contest marks the last varsity game for Harry Kovner and Jack Singer, co-captains of the City team, and also will be the last game for Captain Milt Schulman and Irv Terjesen of the N.Y.U.

Spring Casualty

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., March 8 (UP).—The New York Yankees reported their first casualty of the spring training season today when Monte Pearson, ace right-hander of the pitching staff, wrenched his ankle. Preliminary examination indicated he may be out for about 10 days.

MORGAN LABEL ON BASEBALL

Rockefeller and Morgan Interests Attempt to Control American Association—Big Leagues Seen As Next Step

By Mike Kantor

The label of Rockefeller and Morgan is now integrally associated with major baseball. President George M. Trautman, of the American Association, announced yesterday that the Association had sold General Mills of Minneapolis and the Socony-Vacuum Oil Co. the right to broadcast all the Association games of 1937 except those played on Sundays and holidays.

This is the first time in the history of baseball that an entire league has entered into a joint agreement for the broadcasting of games. Significant enough as this is, showing clearly the tie-up between large vested interests and baseball, it proves what the Daily Worker has been saying these past few months: that major league baseball is becoming more and more another chain in the reactionary manipulations of big business.

Though the American Association is not the major leagues, it is only one step removed. Many of the big stars are recruited from this league and the connection between the Morgan and Rockefeller corporations and this Class AAA league means that it will not be long before the entire major baseball setup in this country is controlled by the most vicious exploiters of America.

With this startling revelation the increasing die-hard bossism of the major league magnates in relation to the interests of their star ballplayers becomes much clearer. This year there have been more holdouts and of much more stubborn character than in many years heretofore. The club owners have been adamant to the slightest wage increase of the players who have helped them reap tremendous profits from the game. The action of the ball-players in refusing to accept such a reactionary and autocratic position is another reason why big club owners are binding together under the banner of the worst reactionary combines in the country.

With the increasing demand by the fans for the complete abrogation of the discriminatory major league laws against Negroes and the move to give the game back to the players and fans, the new announcement is evidence that the czars of baseball are determined to prevent any democratization of the sport.

Scribes Pick 3L.I.U. Stars On 'All' Team

WRITERS' ALL CITY TEAM
f Kramer—L.I.U.
f O'Brien—Columbia
c Hillhouse—L.I.U.
g Bush—St. Johns
g Bender—L.I.U.

The official all-city college basketball team selected by the Metropolitan Basketball Writers Association yesterday comes close to being an all-L.I.U. team, which is not so surprising, at that.

Three of the famed Brooklyn Blackbirds, who finished their season with a record of 28 wins and 3 losses against the toughest opposition the country could provide are on it. Julie Bender, high scorer of the East, Ben Kramer, demon play maker, and Art Hillhouse, elongated and effective center are the three L.I.U. boys who made the grade with the scribes.

Completing the first team are Gerry Bush of St. Johns and Johnny O'Brien of Columbia. Bush is a good ball handler, feeder and defensive ace as they come when he feels like extending himself, and O'Brien is a fast moving, high scoring dead shot.

The second team has McGuirk of Manhattan and Davis of Fordham at forwards, Carnevale of N.Y.U. at center, and Merson of L.I.U. and McNally of Manhattan at guards. McGuirk just missed the first team by one vote. Right behind the second team comes Hasmiller of Fordham's surprising five. No one else was close.

Significant was the complete omission of Milty Schulman, erstwhile N.Y.U. ace who has been in the dumps all season.

Of the visiting "firemen" who played in the city this year, five were selected as outstanding. They were Luisetti of Stanford, Moir and Nowack of Notre Dame, Johnson of Tennessee and Huffman of Indiana. Tippy Dye of Ohio State came closest to the first group. The "Daily Worker" and the "Post" were the only ones who seemed to remember the phenomenal Jeanette of W. & J.

Bikers Split 6-Day Money; Prepare for New Grind

Bike riders gathered in Madison Square Garden yesterday to divide $25,000 prize money for New York's 62nd international six-day bicycle race won by the Belgian team of Emile Aerts and Omer Debruycker.

The Belgian pair annexed a majority of the last hour sprints Saturday night to total 1091 points and nose out the French duo of Ignat and Diot by 114 points. The American team of Thomas and Reboldi were third and the Peden brothers from Montreal fourth.

I.W.O. Quintets In City Finals

The finals in the city-wide I.W.O. basketball tourney will be played this Sunday between Y-33 and Y-196 at the Stuyvesant High School gym.

Both teams have swept through three months of stiff competition with nary a blot on their escutcheon. Y-33 cleared their last hurdle last Sunday against Y-144 winning handily by a score of 31-17. Sidney Morris, Y-33's ace, showed that he'll have to be reckoned with this week, when he scored 10 points. Y-196, composed of all-Italian-American youths, ran roughshod over Y-9 the same afternoon, winning 35-9. The game could hardly be called a contest, Y-196 having things their own way from the opening tap-off.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Meet Redfield's "RULING CLAWSS"
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Katherine Dunham Dancers, at the
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